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ABSTRACT

This sixth annual edition of the West Virginia Kids Count data book examines county and statewide trends in the well-being of West Virginia's children, focusing on brain development and educational initiatives for children from birth to 3 years of age. The statistical portrait is based on 11 well-being indicators: (1) percent low birthweight infants; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) percent eligible children served by Head Start; (5) percent children approved for free/reduced school meals; (6) child abuse/neglect rate; (7) teen birth rate; (8) percent births to unmarried teens; (9) percent high school dropouts; (10) teen violent death rate; and (11) percent births to mothers with less than a twelfth grade education. State maps illustrate the location of services for children from birth to three, nutrition services, day care, school meals, and teen births. An acetate map with child poverty rates facilitates comparison of indicators with poverty levels. The bulk of the report contains county profiles. Findings indicate that, between 1980 and 1995, there were increases in the rate of low birthweight infants and child death rate. There were declines in infant mortality rate, teen birth rate, high school dropout rate, teen violent death rate, and percent births to low educated mothers. Differences between African-Americans and Whites remained in several areas. Almost half of all students received free/reduced price school meals. The report recommends increasing public awareness about the critical nature of the first year of life, expanding services, and improving quality of care. Definitions, methodology, data sources, and statistics are appended. (KB)

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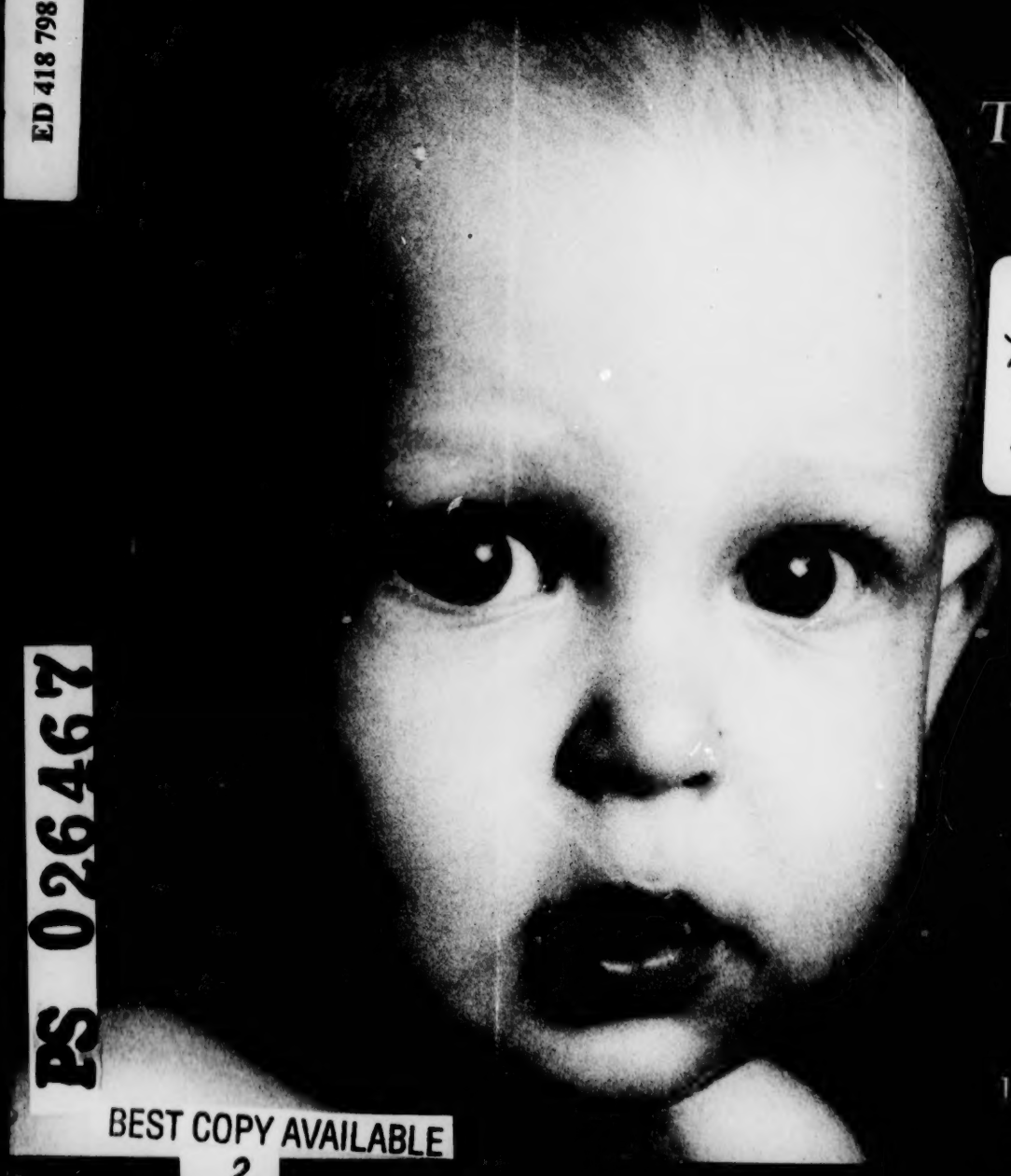

Brain Development and The Education of Children from birth to age three

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West Virginia

1997 county profiles of child well-being

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Acknowledgments

This *Data Book* could not be produced and distributed without the help of numerous people. Most importantly, West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund is grateful to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, which created KIDS COUNT and funds West Virginia KIDS COUNT and KIDS COUNT grantees in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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We are indebted this year to the service of Deborah Small who did a student placement with us this past summer. Deborah prepared an extensive report on brain development and the well-being of West Virginia's children from birth to age three -- highlighting recent knowledge about brain development as well as information on current programs serving children from birth to age three. Her work is the foundation for the *Data Book* this year. Thank you very much, Deborah, for a job well done and for contributing to improving the lives of children in West Virginia.

West Virginia KIDS COUNT could not do its work without the financial support of the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the donations of West Virginia businesses which help defray the costs of *Data Book* production. The business sponsor's names are located on each county page in the lower, right corner and one large business sponsor, the West Virginia Mining and Reclamation Association, is on the inside front cover. We thank all those who helped secure sponsors for each county page.

West Virginia KIDS COUNT is grateful to the leadership of the National KIDS COUNT staff: Bill O'Hare, Jennifer Baratz, and Michelle Williams.

Thanks also to all the West Virginians who make kids count.

Margie Hale
Executive Director
West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund

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Forward

"Early care has decisive and long-lasting effects on how people develop and learn, how they cope with stress, and how they regulate their own emotions."

from Rethinking The Brain

The *1997 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the 6th annual profile of the condition of West Virginia's children. A project of the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund in collaboration with the West Virginia University Survey Research Center, West Virginia KIDS COUNT brings together the best available data to measure the health, economic, educational and social well-being of children in West Virginia.

In 1989, the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Center for the Study of Social Policy launched KIDS COUNT. This initiative is premised on the belief that the more the public and policy-makers know about the status and needs of children, the greater the likelihood those needs will be addressed.

Funded in 1991, West Virginia KIDS COUNT is one of 51 similar projects throughout the United States.

The *1997 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book* measures eleven indicators of child and adolescent health, education and economic status. It also includes background information for each county, including demographic and family income data.

Six state maps are included and are called Brain Development and the Education of Children from Birth to Age Three. The six maps show the location of programs for children from birth to age three as well as provide information on nutrition services, day care and teen births. An acetate map with information on the percent of poor and near poor children by county is provided to allow the reader to compare each map to levels of poverty throughout the state.

The Brain and the Education of Children Birth to Three maps are made up of the following indicators: percent of all children approved for free or reduced school meals; teen birth rate; percent of children under six with working parents without regulated day care; percent of eligible women, infants and children receiving food and nutrition education services; location of early childhood education programs for children from birth to age three; and location of hospital and home-based DAY ONE programs.

Last year's *WV KIDS COUNT Data Book* continued to inspire community action for at-risk children and helped many communities secure funding for programs targeting at-risk youth.

This year, we have noted sponsors on each county page. Each county sponsor's name is in the box in the lower, right corner of each county page. The KIDS COUNT Fund is grateful and deeply appreciative to its sponsors for helping to fund the production of this *Data Book*. It is a great encouragement.

KIDS COUNT Chapters continue this year. The program engages business, labor, and religious leaders to increase philanthropy, hands-on program involvement and advocacy for children. Chapters are supported by the KIDS COUNT Fund through information, ideas, and mini-grants. The *Data Book* will be used as a tool to select issues for focus and action.

Making KIDS COUNT in West Virginia is a shared enterprise. Consider how you might join in the support of the children of West Virginia. We all need to do more. To join a constituency for children and become part of the solution, call 1-888-KIDSCOUNT.

Overview

This year's *WV KIDS COUNT Data Book*, the 6th Annual Edition, focuses on brain development and the education of children from birth to age three. We have chosen this focus because the first three years of life are the most critical ones in preparing our children for both school and later success in life.

Most parents understand that babies are learning from the moment they are born and that the brain of a baby who lacks appropriate stimulation--such as being read to, played with, or touched and held--will not develop as well as a baby who does receive such stimulation.

Fewer parents recognize that a baby's intelligence can be increased or decreased by how parents interact with that child; that babies less than six months old can get depressed; that having more rather than fewer care givers before age three is not good for a child's healthy development; and that the more stimulation (as opposed to appropriate stimulation) a baby receives does not mean that he or she is better off.[1]

The issue of early childhood development has drawn significant attention recently due to new imaging technology which provides concrete evidence about earlier theories on brain development during the first three years of life.

Why focus on Birth to Three?

Although 90 percent of human brain growth occurs by the age of three, public spending on children in that age range equals only eight percent of spending on all children. According to a RAND Corporation study, the vast majority of public spending on children occurs after the brain has gone through its most dramatic changes, often to correct problems that should have been addressed during early childhood development.[2] If we believe in the necessity of educating the young, then we are remiss not to start earlier. Preventing problems during early childhood is more effective than waiting to correct them after the brain has gone through its most dramatic growth and change.

Brain Development in the First Three Years of Life

The last 10 years have produced more knowledge about the brain and how it develops than scientists have collected in the previous several centuries. Noninvasive ways to study the brain of living people have been developed including the Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scan, the functional MRI, and the Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scan. The MRI allows scientists to see a more detailed view of the brain. The functional MRI has allowed for new insights into how the brain works. The PET scan allows scientists to record and measure with considerable precision the activity levels of various parts of the brain. Also developed is the electroencephalogram (EEG), which detects and records brain waves to see how the brain reacts to various environmental factors, such as comforting care or stressful conditions. By using this new technology, neuroscientists can see which parts of the brain are particularly active or intensely developing at each stage of development and which parts are affected by different types of stimulation.[3]

After birth, the brain grows primarily by connections between neurons, which are the "hardware" of intelligence. By age two, the number of connections reaches adult levels, and by age three, it is twice the adult number. After age 10, there is a gradual decline in connections. Although most of the nerve cells are there at birth, the wiring between them has yet to stabilize. There is only a rough blueprint of the final product which is refined by the sensory experiences of the first years of life.[4]

An infant's experiences are crucial to the process of making neural connections. When a connection is used repeatedly in the early years, it becomes permanent. Connections that are not reinforced by early experience are eliminated. For example, a child who is rarely spoken to or read to in the early years may not have the connections needed for language and, therefore, may have difficulty mastering language skills later in life. By the same token, a child who is rarely played with may have difficulty with social adjustment as he/she grows.[5,6]

Maximizing Brain Development

Since the brain is so malleable in the first three years, early care has a long-lasting impact on how we develop and learn, how we cope with stress, and how we regulate our emotions. Early care has a long-lasting impact on the formation of the brain's wiring. Richer experiences lead to richer brains. Children who don't play much or are rarely touched develop brains 20-30 percent smaller than normal for their ages.[7] By providing warm, responsive care, a caregiver can strengthen the biological systems that help a baby handle his/her emotions. Parents who respond sensitively to their child's needs to eat, to play, to feel safe, and to be left alone will likely build strong, nurturing relationships or what is called "secure attachments." Parents who do not respond sensitively are more likely to establish "insecure" or "anxious" attachments in their children.[8] Research shows that strong, secure attachments help children withstand the ordinary stresses of daily life--not just today but in the future as well.

The downside of the brain's plasticity is that it is acutely vulnerable to trauma. If the experience of the

Seventy percent of the brain is developed by age one. Ninety percent of the brain is developed by age three. These figures illustrate how vital it is to have enriching experiences and warm, responsive care in the first three years of life.

Overview, continued

traumatized child is fear and stress, then the neurochemical responses to fear and stress become the most powerful architects of the brain. Trauma elevates stress hormones, such as cortisol, that wash over the tender brain like acid. As a result, regions in the brain responsible for emotions are 20-30 percent smaller in abused children than in normal children. High cortisol levels during the vulnerable years of birth to age three increase activity in the brain structure involved in vigilance and arousal. As a result, the brain is wired to be on hair-trigger alert. The slightest stress unleashes a new surge of stress hormones. This causes hyperactivity, anxiety, and impulsive behavior.[7]

Children at Risk

Poor children are often at the highest risk to (1) not achieve maximum brain development and (2) experience early trauma.

Economic deprivation affects the mother's and child's nutrition, access to medical care, safety and predictability of their physical environment, the level of stress experienced by their other caregivers, and the quality and continuity of their day-to-day care. Poverty also affects children's in-home and out-of-home stimulation and their exposure to extreme stress and violence. This is of great concern, considering one in three children under age three in West Virginia lives in poverty. Since it is now known beyond a doubt that adverse conditions can dramatically impair a child's functioning, it is no longer reasonable to wait until children are grown to worry about the quality of their care and education.

Disadvantaged children need and benefit from:

1. The additional support of parent education in child-rearing skills and development,
2. Home visits by health professionals for premature babies, and
3. Home visits by child development experts.

Quality Care

Due to the growing number of mothers with young children who work outside the home and the parent's use of family day care or day care centers while at work, quality care is imperative. A study of cost, quality, and child outcomes in child care centers found that child care at most centers in the United States is barely adequate; care for infants is worse. Centers that comply with additional standards beyond those required for licensing provide higher quality services.

However, higher standards may reduce the availability of care or increase cost.[11] The characteristics of a high quality, early childhood care center include:

- high staff to child ratios,
- high levels of staff education and specialized training,
- small group size,
- low staff turnover,
- a specific curriculum or set of principles for learning which caregivers are trained to use,
- parent involvement, and
- strong instructional leadership, management, and monitoring.

High turnover is a barrier to quality and a harmful influence on young children, who particularly need continuity and stability in adult relationships.[12]

The Time is Now!

The new brain research confirms that the first three years of life are a crucial period in child development, yet these early years are the most neglected part of our educational system. There are no preschool programs which serve all young children and their families. Health, education, and social service agencies work independently and often do not address the specific needs of the birth to three age group. It is time to focus on our youngest children and give them the support necessary for them to grow and thrive.

Programs for children born at an economic or health disadvantage have been shown to:

- Double the growth rate and increase IQ scores of premature babies,
- Improve IQ scores an average of 20 points for children of poor parents,
- Achieve normal functioning in mildly retarded children,
- Improve rates of graduation, secondary education or training, and employment,
- Improve annual earnings among disadvanaged children.[10]

What is Being Done?

Early Childhood Development and Education Programs

1. Parent Resource Centers are available to families with children who have special needs in 38 counties. These programs are administered by the Department of Education and include a variety of special education services.

2. Child Care Programs, such as a family day care facility, family day care, and day care centers are regulated by the Department of Health and Human Resources. Many day care programs do not serve the birth-to-three-year group because of the extra costs associated with meeting requirements for facilities and staff. In-home care programs must meet health and safety standards. There are eight day care programs in West Virginia that are accredited by the National Academy of Early Childhood Programs. These accredited centers are noted on the Day Care map located on page 10.

Overview, continued

3. Early Intervention. Under the Department of Health and Human Resources, Early Intervention provides services to families with children from birth to age three who are developmentally delayed or at risk of developmental delay. Services are available in all counties of West Virginia.

4. Early Head Start. This new initiative of Head Start provides low-income families with children birth to three with family-centered services that facilitate child development, support parental roles, and promote self-sufficiency. The only Early Head Start Program in West Virginia is in Morgantown. There are currently requests for new programs in other locations.

5. Head Start Head Start is a comprehensive child development program with a family-centered approach to service delivery. There are 189 Head Start centers in the state. Additionally, 1,258 children ages birth through five receive home-based Head Start. Thirty-five percent of the children served by Head Start are three years old.

Parent Education and Support Programs

1. Even Start This program provides early childhood development and literacy services to children from birth through seven years and their parents who do not have a high school diploma. It is administered by the Department of Education and is located in six counties: Cabell, Jackson, Ohio, Randolph, Monongalia, and Nicholas.

2. MIHOW (Maternal and Infant Health Outreach Workers) A home-based program, MIHOW offers parent education and family support to all families with children up to three years old who request them. Ninety-five percent of the families are low income, and the program is designed for high-risk families. It is organized by the Center for Health Services at Vanderbilt University and sponsored in West Virginia by the New River Health Association and the Tug River Health Center.

3. DAY ONE This program provides information to new families. It focuses on brain development and how the parent can use this information to facilitate the child's brain development. DAY ONE is sponsored by the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund. The program is delivered to new mothers in the hospital and in several home visiting programs. In 19 hospitals, new mothers are visited by a trained volunteer who shows a videotape about how babies learn and gives the parent a list of toll-free resource numbers. The home visiting component is available through 11 programs. These home visiting programs, as well as the hospitals that deliver the DAY ONE program, are listed on page 87.

4. Parents as Teachers (PAT) This program serves families with children under five years old by providing home visits, group meetings, drop-in child care as respite for parents, developmental observation, and information/referral to community resources.

Early Childhood Initiatives

1. EQUIP (Early Education Quality Improvement Project) EQUIP is administered in West Virginia by the Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families. Its role is to help communities assess early education and care services. It recently evaluated early childhood programs across the state, recognized exemplary programs, and published "Profiles of Excellence" in order to spread successful ideas to other programs. It also published "Essential Elements of Quality for Early Care and Education Programs" to help programs assess their services and identify ways to improve them.

2. Governor's Early Childhood Implementation Commission The Commission was established by Governor Gaston Caperton in 1992 as part of his goal to ensure children's readiness for school. It helps to promote high quality early childhood services and experiences, including health, nutrition, family support and education, and childhood development. It is composed of consumers, local providers, state agency program directors, and advocates.

3. Partners in Change (PIC) Career Development Project A project of the Center for Career Development in Early Education and Care at Wheelock College in Boston, Massachusetts, PIC is funded in just four states, including West Virginia, to improve professional development of those working in early education and care as well as to develop a comprehensive career development system.

4. Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies Resource and Referral Agencies now operate in 40 counties of the state. Resource and Referral Services include child care information and referral, child care subsidies, and provider development and training.

5. Starting Points Early Childhood Centers These centers bring together services and programs in the area of early education and care at a single location, such as a school, child care center, housing project, neighborhood building, or college. They are funded by the Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families through a blend of state, federal, and private foundation funds. Services must include family intake and assessment, case management, health, nutrition, and developmental screening, referral to needed services, parent education, and home-based services such as MIHOW and PAT. There are currently seven Starting Points Centers.[1]

The brain's ever changing nature also means that there are times when negative experiences or the absence of appropriate stimulation are more likely to have serious and sustained effects.

Overview, continued

LONG-TERM BENEFITS OF OPTIMUM BRAIN DEVELOPMENT

With a nurturing environment early in life, all children:

- Have higher IQ's.
- Adjust more easily to school.
- Have better cognitive and language development.
- Are less likely to repeat a grade.
- Are assigned to special education programs less frequently.
- Are more likely to be emotionally competent, well-adjusted, responsible, and able to control violent impulses.

Recommendations

Increase public awareness about the critical nature of the first three years of life for the general public and parents.

The new brain research provides evidence of the importance of early learning for later success. Parents are their baby's first teachers, so their knowledge of their baby's brain development and how to facilitate that development is crucial. A public education campaign about early childhood development for children birth to three can help focus attention and resources on supporting this age group, particularly the poor. And, as noted earlier from a Zero to Three nationwide survey among parents of children under age three, parents do not fully understand the connection between their own parenting practices and the social, emotional, and intellectual aspects of child development. In this same survey, parents identified information as a significant barrier to better parenting. A public information campaign directed to linking parents with this information and/or programs along with education about early childhood will fulfill a great need identified by parents.

Expand Services

Existing programs in the state are doing good work, yet they are spread too thinly across the state, and their capacity is extremely limited.

A family's access to early childhood education programs is based on where the family lives, and far too many counties have precious few programs serving the child under age three. Right From the Start operated by the Division of Maternal and Child Health is available statewide; however, this program serves a highly targeted and limited population. Parent education programs are few and far between, and DAY ONE is the only program in the state which focuses exclusively on teaching parents about brain development and how they, as their child's first teacher, can facilitate this development.

Successful existing programs need to grow so all of West Virginia's youngest children and their families may have access to them. A review of the maps on pages 10-11 graphically illustrates the gap between children and programs. In over half of our counties, Head Start is the only program serving parents with children under age three.

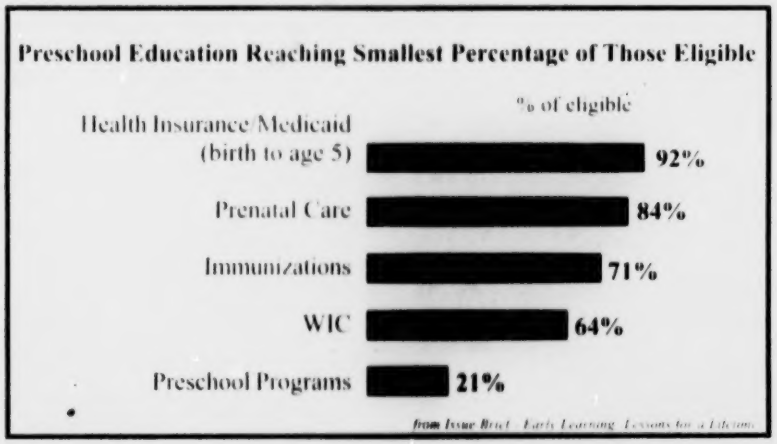
Improve the Quality of Care

Children's brains are affected by their environment whether they are in or out of their homes and whether they are with their parents or another caregiver. Therefore, care centers need to be well staffed, safe, offer appropriate activities, and involve parents to adequately benefit children.

The recommendation to improve quality may be the most difficult to achieve. For example, there are over 200 day care centers throughout West Virginia; each has its own governing structure. Some are private for-profit and some are private not-for-profit. Some are operated by churches and some are operated by a sole proprietor. All day care centers must be licensed according to state law. Licensing and monitoring of centers has been limited.

Incentives play a part in quality. What incentive is there for quality when no one monitors an operation and parents cannot afford the cost of quality care?

If we care for our children, licensing standards would be strictly enforced; welfare recipients would receive high quality care for their children; a sliding fee scale based on income would be available for parent fees which would



Overview, continued

complement the fee provided by government, and this total fee would provide quality. Specialized training in child development would be required for all who care for children so that all providers understand the importance of playing, touching, reading, and talking with their children and being warm and responsive to the children in their care.

A great deal has been accomplished in early childhood development. For example, there are written standards outlining quality; we recognize exemplary programs; we are building a network of Starting Points Centers for parents to receive support; and business leadership is more involved. All this has taken years, and much more needs to be done.

Conclusion

The Carnegie Corporation's report, *Starting Points: Meeting the Needs of Our Youngest Children*, asserts:

"Across the United States, we are beginning to hear the rumblings of a quiet crisis. Our nation's children under the age of three and their families are in trouble, and their plight worsens every day.

To be sure, the children themselves are not quiet; they are crying out for help. And their parents' anxieties about inadequate child care and the high cost of their child's health care can be heard in kitchens, playgrounds, pediatricians' waiting rooms, and workplace cafeterias across the nation. But these sounds rarely become sound-bites. Babies seldom make the news: they do not commit crimes, do drugs, or drop out of school. Policy-makers are rarely forced to contend with these realities. And so, the problems of our youngest children and their parents remain a quiet crisis."[14]

In West Virginia, the crisis is threatening both the children themselves and the state's well-being. Poverty is exacerbating the crisis, which in turn reinforces the poverty. The problems are severe, but with sufficient attention, we can begin to work toward solutions. We have no choice.

"Having an on-site child care center is stabilizing and adds to the family unit. Our employees are only 300 feet away from their children. We even have staff on call to provide child care when overtime is necessary. Low turn-over is extremely important to me; this is how I'm paid back. My goal is to have our employees retire from this company."

Jim Hern, President & CEO
REI Consultants, Inc
Beckley, WV

Notes

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Brain Development and the Education of Children from Birth to Age Three

Education Programs

Location and Type of Education Programs for Children Under Age Three

There are eight different programs in West Virginia which have education and the birth to three age range as their focus. Despite evidence that these programs prevent future problems and prepare children for school, none reaches all eligible children. The above map also shows wide variations from county to county in available programs, particularly in the southern, central and eastern counties. These areas typically have the greatest percentage of at-risk children and, therefore, have the most need for such programs.

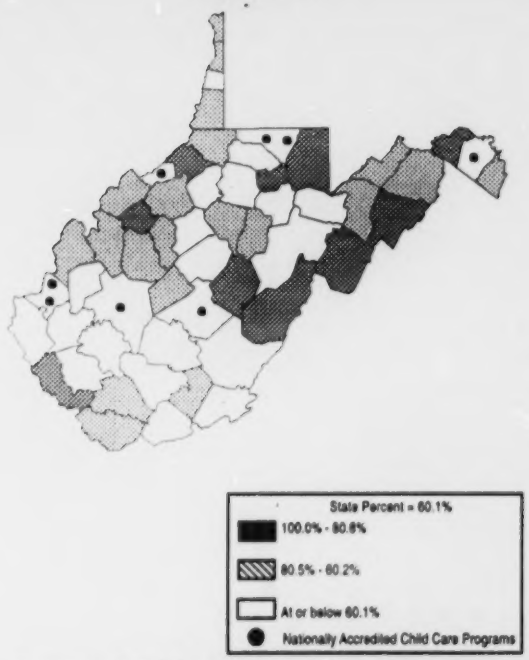
24

DAY ONE

Location and Type of DAY ONE programs

DAY ONE teaches parents how their baby's brain develops, how they can facilitate this development by creating a stimulating and responsive environment, and how this creates the structures in the brain that make learning possible. Parents see a video about how babies learn and are visited by a trained volunteer who demonstrates techniques to teach new parents how important they are as their child's first teacher. DAY ONE is financed by the private sector and began in 1992. Research conducted in West Virginia demonstrates its effectiveness with both teens and low-income mothers. The DAY ONE program is sponsored by the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund and was created by New Horizons for Learning.

Day Care



Percent of Children Under Six With Working Parents Without Regulated Day Care

Day Care is a service provided outside the child's home that provides substitute care while the child's parents work or attend school. As the above map shows, the state's capacity to serve all those families in need is woefully inadequate. Sixty percent of the state's children under six with working parents have no regulated care. With the growing number of poor families working due to welfare reform, it is important that their day care be of the highest quality because these children are likely to live in adverse conditions with poor nutrition, poor health care, and high levels of stress. A recent national study of day care determined that most care is barely adequate and infant care is worse.

25

Poor and Near Poor Children

State Percent = 47.7%

The numbers used for the map above represent the percentage of children in each county who receive free or reduced-price school meals. These percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent of Poor and Near Poor Children

This year, the *Data Book* uses the School Meal Program as a gauge of poverty county by county because it is the best and most current data available on child poverty. Almost half of all school-age children in West Virginia, 47.7 percent, qualify for free and reduced-priced school meals. Children are eligible for this program if their family income is below 185 percent of poverty. This map is provided so you may place it over the other maps to determine correlations between poverty and individual indicators, and so you can determine where our emphasis should be in "growing" early childhood programs for the poor.

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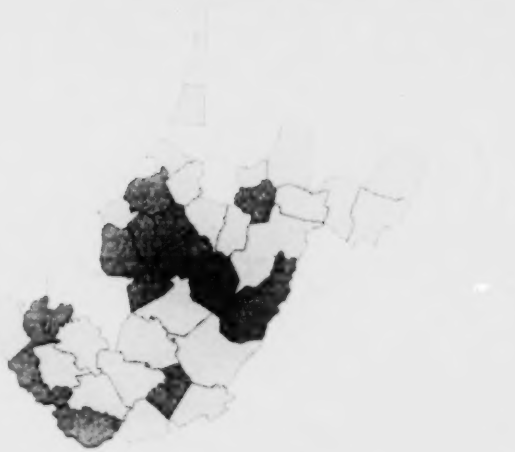
Brain Development and the Education of Children from Birth to Age Three

Nutrition Services

Percent of Eligible Women, Infants and Children Receiving WIC Food and Nutrition Education Services

WIC provides nutrition services to low-income families with children. Good nutrition is essential to healthy brain development. Building the brains of our young requires good nutrition, appropriate stimulation of all the senses, and a warm, responsive environment. Sixty percent of those eligible are receiving WIC services. In those counties with below average coverage, we need to do what we can to improve the percentage. Additional coverage is needed in all counties so no child is malnourished

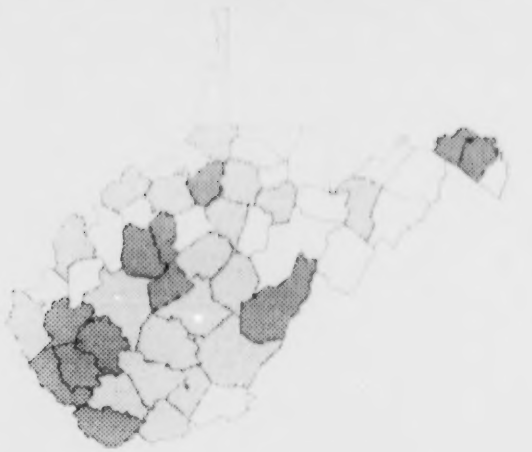
School Meals



Percent Children Approved for Free and Reduced-Price School Meals (Grades K-12)

This year the *Data Book* uses this measure as a gauge of poverty county by county. Children are eligible to receive free meals if their family income is below 130 percent of poverty. Reduced-priced meals are provided to children with a family income below 185 percent of poverty. One-half of West Virginia's children receive free or reduced-priced meals. This is an undercount because research tells us that many children in the upper grades who are eligible do not apply. School meals mean the difference between nutrition and malnutrition for thousands of West Virginia children. The scope of poverty that it reflects is staggering.

Teen Birth Rate



Teen Birth Rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)

One out of every 19 teens ages 15-19 has a baby. In 1995, 3,666 babies were born to teens; in 1980, 5,921 babies were born to teens. The decline in population means the difference in rate between 1980 and 1995 is not significant. The 1995 rate is 52.9 births per 1,000 teens; the 1980 rate was 68.9 births per 1,000 teens. Teens are ill equipped to be parents. Teens who are pregnant need high quality prenatal care, and once they begin parenting, educational and support services are essential. Preventing teen pregnancy requires comprehensive efforts including education, access to reproductive health services and motivation for current success, and hope for future self-sufficiency.

Status Of Children By Indicator

PERCENT LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

Low birth-weight babies are those babies weighing less than 2,500 grams, or 5.5 pounds, at birth. Low birth-weight is associated with immediate and future risks to a newborn infant. Low birth-weight babies are 40 times more likely to die during the first month of life than normal weight babies. Infants of low birth-weight account for approximately 60 percent of all infant deaths during the first year of life. These problems are costly for children and their families and our health and education programs.

Babies most likely to be at risk for low birth-weight are those born to teens, single or low-income mothers and also those less likely to receive early quality prenatal care.

The 1995 percent of all West Virginia births that are low birth weight is 7.5, a 11.4 percent increase over the 1980 rate of 6.8 percent. There were 1,614 low birth-weight babies born in West Virginia in 1995 and 1,985 born in 1980. One out of 13.28 babies born in West Virginia is a low birth-weight baby. The national percent of low birth-weight babies in 1995 is 7.3, slightly below the state percent.

The African-American percent of low birth-weight babies is much higher than the white percent in both 1980 and 1995. In 1980, the African-American percent was 12.3, and the white percentage was 6.5; in 1995, the African-American percent is 13.5 and the white percent is 7.3. The white percent worsened over the fifteen-year period, increasing by 12.3 percent. The African-American percent worsened between 1980 and 1995, increasing by 9.6 percent. Overall, the 1995 African-American low birth-weight percent is 84.9 percent higher than the 1995 white low birth-weight percent.

The county with the lowest rate of low birth-weight babies is Morgan at 4.0 percent. McDowell County had the highest rate of low birth-weight babies with 10.1 percent. The county with the greatest decrease in low birth-weight babies is Morgan, which went from 6.4 percent, 8 low birth-weight babies, in 1980 to 4.0 percent, 6 low birth-weight babies, in 1995, a decrease of 36.4 percent. Pleasants County had the greatest increase in low birth-weight babies over the fifteen-year span. The number of low birth-weight babies born there grew from 4.9 percent, 6 low birth-weight babies, in 1980 to 9.3 percent, 8 low birth weight babies, in 1995, an increase of 88.8 percent.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE
(per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality refers to all deaths that occur to infants under one year of age. The infant mortality rate is regarded as a basic quality of life indicator for a community. It reflects the health of both the pregnant woman and the infant; it also reflects the condition in which a child lives during his/her first year of life and the parenting the child receives.

Over the last fifteen years, the number of babies dying before their first birthday has decreased. In 1980, the average number of infant deaths in West Virginia was 422; this number has dropped to 173 in 1995. In terms of a rate, West Virginia's 1980 infant mortality rate of 14.4 decreased to 8.0 by 1995, a decrease of 41.5 percent. In 1995, one out of 125.7 infants born in West Virginia died before his/her first birthday. The 1995 national infant mortality rate, 7.6, is lower than the 1995 the West Virginia infant mortality rate.

The infant mortality rate was much higher for African-Americans than it was for whites in both 1980 and 1995. In 1980, the African-American percent was 25.0, and the white percent was 14.0; in 1995, the African-American percent is 14.4 and the white percent is 7.7. Between 1980 and 1995, the white rate decreased by 44.9 percent, and the African-American rate decreased by 42.2 percent. Meanwhile, as the infant mortality rates for both whites and African-Americans decrease, **the difference *between* the white and the African-American rates has remained relatively constant**. In 1980, the African-American rate was 78.6 percent higher than the white rate, and in 1995, the African-American rate is 87.0 percent higher than the white rate.

The county with the lowest infant mortality rate is Tyler with a rate of 0. The most significant improvement over the fifteen years also occurred in Tyler County, which had no infant deaths in 1995, representing a 100 percent change in its 1980 infant mortality rate. **The county with the highest infant mortality rate in 1995 is Wirt county at 19.0.** Wirt County's infant mortality rate in 1995 is also the least improved. Wirt County's infant mortality rate of 5.9 in 1980 rose to a rate of 19.0 in 1995, an increase of 220.9 percent.

CHILD DEATH RATE
(ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)

The child death rate is the number of deaths from all causes of children between the ages of one and 14 per 100,000 children of the same age. The child death rate tells us about the risks to children and how much of this risk has resulted in death. Risks include health problems, exposure to hazardous conditions, prevent-

able injuries, accidents and child abuse and neglect.

The child death rate for West Virginia children ages 1-14 is 26.8 per 100,000 children. There were 92 child deaths in West Virginia in 1995, and one out of 3,728.6 children ages 1-14 died. This is a 35.9 percent improvement over the 1980 child death rate of 41.9, representing 178 child deaths. The 1995 national child death rate, 29.8, is higher than the 1995 West Virginia child death rate.

In 1980, the African-American child death rate was 32.1 percent higher than the white child death rate. The 1995 child death rate for African-Americans is 23.1 percent higher than the white child death rate. In 1980, the African-American rate was 51.4, and the white rate was 38.9; in 1995, the African-American rate is 34.7, and the white rate is 26.7. The white child death rate decreased by 31.3 percent over the fifteen year period, and the African-American rate decreased by 32.4 percent.

Tyler, Brooke, and Morgan each has no child deaths in 1995, and these counties also have the greatest improvement over the fifteen-year span. Each of their 1995 rates is a 100 percent improvement over the1980 rate. **The worst county is Pendleton, which had a child death rate of 64.0.** Hampshire County's child death rate improved the least over the fifteen years; its 1980 rate of 17.5 increased 169.0 percent by 1995, with a 1995 child death rate of 47.0.

Because many of our counties are sparsely populated, the actual numbers of child deaths are small, and just one death can inflate the county rate or trend data. Despite the low number of child deaths that occur, one death can have a big impact upon a community.

PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN SERVED BY HEAD START (ages 3-4)

Head Start is an enormously successful early childhood program. Studies continue to demonstrate the success of Head Start in producing fewer dropouts, fewer deliquents, and better job situations than for those children who do not attend Head Start. West Virginia continues to provide Head Start to its eligible children at greater rates than the nation as a whole.

In 1997, a little under half of all eligible West Virginia 3-4 year old children were enrolled in Head Start. In 1997, 45.1 percent of all eligible 3-4 year old children, or 6,031 children, are participating. **This is a significant drop from last year's numbers, which were 7,057 children, a loss of 1,000 children in Head Start.**

The county serving the highest percent of eligible 3-4 year old children is Hardy with a rate of 137.2 percent. In two counties, participation exceeds 100 percent. This occurs because centers are allowed to serve some children above the poverty level, and, in addition, there may be underestimates of the number of children in poverty. **The county serving the lowest percentage of eligible 3-4-year-old children is Lewis with 20.6 percent**.

PERCENT OF CHILDREN APPROVED FOR FREE AND REDUCED-PRICED SCHOOL MEALS (Grades K-12)

The Free and Reduced-Priced School Meals program provides school meals to children based on family income. Free meals are provided to children whose family income is below 130 percent of poverty, and reduced-priced meals are provided when the family's income is between 130 and 185 percent of poverty. West Virginia KIDS COUNT uses this program as a core indicator to gauge the percentage of poor and near poor children in each county.

In 1996, 146,174 school children in West Virginia were approved for free or reduced-priced school meals. This represents 47.7 percent of all school children in kindergarten through 12th grade. In 1996, one out of 2.1 children receive free and reduced-priced school meals.

The county serving the fewest children is Putman. The percent of Putman County's school children approved for free and reduced meals is 26.1. **The county serving the highest number of children is McDowell where 80.7 percent of the school children are approved**.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RATE (per 100,000 children)

Children who are victims of child abuse and neglect may suffer lasting physical, as well as emotional, problems. Abused and neglected children need immediate treatment for physical injuries and emotional traumas. Sometimes, they need to be removed from their home for protection.

Abuse is a grave problem affecting the child's self-esteem and sense of trust in parental figures unless treatment is received.

In 1995, 13,825 referrals of child abuse and neglect were reported and accepted for investigation by child abuse authorities. In 1995, one referral of child abuse and neglect is reported and accepted for investigation for every 32.08 children who live in our

state. **West Virginia's child abuse and neglect rate is 3,116.8 per 100,000.**

The county with the lowest number of new referrals of child abuse and neglect reported and accepted for investigation is Mineral with 1,205.8 cases. The county with the highest number of referrals of child abuse and neglect accepted for investigation is Calhoun, which has a rate of 5,220.5.

TEEN BIRTH RATE
(ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)

The teen birth rate is the number of live births to female teens ages 15 through 19 years old per 1,000 female teens of the same age. The teen birth rate includes all births to both married and unmarried teenage girls. Research suggests that the best programs occur in school-related clinics and focus on education, counseling, and family planning and contraceptive services around reproductive health and behavior education and are operated by health professionals. Such programs produce delays in starting sexual behavior, increased contraception use, and reductions in pregnancy rates. (University of Pittsburgh Office of Child Development, McCall and Ingram).

In 1995, 3,666 babies were born to teens in West Virginia, a rate of 52.9 births per 1,000 female teens ages 15-19. One out of every 18.90 female teens ages 15-19 gives birth. In 1980, 5,921 babies were born to teen mothers equaling a teen birth rate of 68.9. **Since 1980, West Virginia's teen birth rate decreased by 23.1 percent**. The 1995 national teen birth rate is 57.8, a rate higher than West Virginia's rate.

The county with the lowest teen birth rate in 1995 is Monongalia at 22.3. The county with the highest teen birth rate is Clay with a rate of 85.3. From 1980 through 1995, 52 of our 55 counties improved in their teen birth rate. The most improved county is Wirt, which had a 48.2 percent decrease in its teen birth rate. In 1980, Wirt County's rate was 61.1, 14 teen births, and in 1995 it is 31.7, 6 teen births. The county with the largest increase in teen births between 1980 and 1995 is Ohio, which went from a rate of 35.9 in 1980, 106 births, to 44.5 in 1995, 86 births, an increase of 23.9 percent.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS
(ages 10-19)

This indicator measures the percent of all births that are to teens ages 10 through 19 who are unmarried at the time of the baby's birth.

Experts suggest that teens having babies is a result of interrelated factors. Social and economic status and economic opportunity impact a teen's motivation for success in delaying child birth. Cultural, religious and family attitudes toward sexuality, contraception and family planning and acceptability of childbearing at an early age also exert a strong influence on teens. Teenagers need support and information that will give them the ability and the motivation to delay childbearing. They also need access to quality prenatal care if they do become pregnant and educational and support services once they begin parenting.

In 1995, 10.9 percent of all births in West Virginia were to unmarried teens. This translates into one out of 9.18 babies born in our state in 1995 are to unmarried teens. **The percent of babies born to unmarried teens has grown from 6.0 percent, 1,751 births, of all births in 1980 to 10.9 percent, 2,334 births, of all births in 1995.** This is an 82.6 percent increase over the last fifteen years. Nationally, the percent of unwed teen births is 9.9 percent, lower than the state percent of unwed teen births.

The African-American births to unmarried teens is much higher than the white births in both 1980 and 1995. In 1980, the African-American percent was 23.1, and the white percent was 5.3; in 1995, the African-American percent is 23.9 and the white percent is 10.4. Between 1980 and 1995, the white percent increased by 96.7 and the African-American percent increased by 3.6. The difference *between* the white and the African-American percents decreased over the fifteen years. The African-American rate has remained the same, and the white rate has almost doubled in the fifteen year period.

The most improved county is Wirt with a 3.0 percent decrease in births to unmarried teens. In 1980, Wirt County had a rate of 5.2 percent, and in 1995 it had a rate of 5.1 percent. The least improved county is Wyoming with a percent increase of 206.5. In 1980, Wyoming County had a rate of 4.8 percent, 29 births to unmarried teens, and in 1995, it has a rate of 14.6 percent, 45 births to unwed teens. **Wirt County has the lowest unmarried teen birth rate for 1995 at 5.1 percent. In 1995, Barbour County has the highest unmarried teen birth rate at 15.3 percent, 28 births to unwed teens.**

PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

A high school dropout is one who leaves high school before graduation without transferring to another school. Children who do not complete high school are more likely to have health, economic and social problems. High school dropouts are less likely than high school graduates to find employment and

have less earning potential than graduates.

Students who leave school say the reason is their poor academic performance. Higher rates of dropouts occur for schools that lack an "early warning" mechanism.

Early childhood education programs do reduce school failure though there are few direct attempts to prevent dropouts before the youth is at-risk. Last ditch intervention efforts are very intensive and costly. Given the high rates of dropouts and the great loss it represents, it is worthwhile to invest in prevention programs that identify children at-risk in early childhood and provide high quality educational programs to them. (University of Pittsburgh Office of Child Development, Robert B. McCall)

The number of high school dropouts in West Virginia in 1995 is 4,008, equaling a rate of 16.4 percent. In 1995, one out of every 6.1 seventh through 12th grade students dropped out of high school. This is a 36.8 percent improvement over the 1980 rate of 25.6 percent, 8,094 dropouts.

Marion county made the greatest improvement, lowering its dropout percent from 25.9 in 1980 to 7.1 in 1995, a decrease of 72.4 percent. The county with the least improvement is Morgan, which increased from 21.5 percent in 1980 to 26.7 percent in 1995, an increase of 24.1 percent. **The county with the best percent of high school dropouts is Marion with a rate of 7.1 percent. The county with the highest percent of high school dropouts is Jefferson with a rate 29.1 percent.**

TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE (ages 15-19 per 100,00 teens)

The teen violent death rate measures the rates of death for youths ages 15-19 from unintentional injuries, homocides or suicides. Unintentional injuries, such as auto accidents, are the leading cause of death.

In 1993, for ages 15-24, 55 percent of deaths were accidents--55.9% were motor vehicle accidents, 18.4% were suicides, and 8.6% were homicides. (Adolescent Health Profile, Bureau for Public Health, 1996).

One out of 1,545.1 teens 15-19 years old dies due to a violent injury in 1995. This represents 92 deaths and is a death rate of 64.8 per 100,00 teens. Over the last fifteen years, the teen injury death rate decreased from 87.5, 152 deaths, in 1980 to 64.8 in 1995, a decrease of 26.0 percent.

In 1980, the African-American teen violent death rate was 11.8 percent higher than the white teen violent death rate. By 1995, the teen death rate for African-Americans is 23.7 percent higher than the white teen death rate. In 1980, the African-American rate was 97.6, and the white percentage was 87.3; in 1995, the African-American percent is 83.4 and the white percent is 63.6. Overall, the white teen violent death rate decreased by 27.2 percent over the fifteen years, and the African-American rate decreased by 14.5 percent.

Doddridge is the best county in 1995 for teen violent deaths and has the greatest improvement over the fifteen year period. In 1995, Doddridge had a teen injury death rate of 0.0, which is a 100.0 percent decrease from the county's 1980 teen injury death rate. **The county with the highest teen death rate in 1995 is Ritchie, which has a rate of 197.5. The least improved county is Tucker.** In 1980, Tucker County's teen violent death rate was 25.3, and by 1995 it had risen to 137.2, an increase of 442.0 percent.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN A 12TH GRADE EDUCATION

The educational level of parents is the best predictor of child well-being, particularly concerning academic achievement. Nationwide, about one child in every five is born to a mother with less than a high school education. In West Virginia, nearly one child in every four is born to a mother with less than a high school education.

In 1995, almost one quarter or 22.7 percent--4,873--of all West Virginia births is to mothers with less than a high school education. One out of 4.4 births is to mothers with less than a 12th grade education. In 1980, there were 9,248 births to mothers with less than a high school education, representing 31.5 percent of all births. Between 1980 and 1995, the percent of births to low educated mothers improved by 31.5 percent.

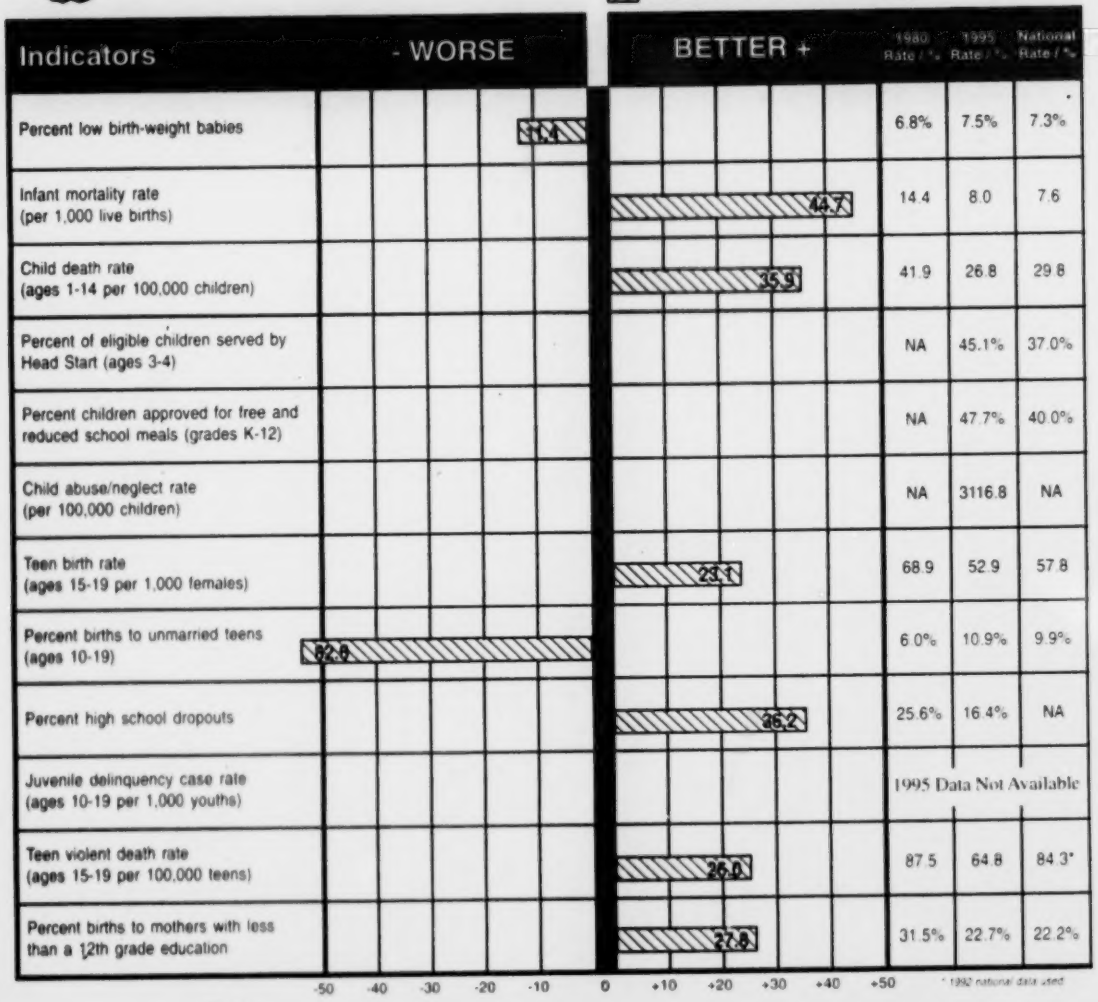
The county with the lowest percent of births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education is Monongalia, which has a rate of 12.3 percent. McDowell county ranks highest or worst on this indicator. Nearly one out of every two babies, 47.6 percent, born in McDowell County is to a woman with less than a high school education.

All fifty-five counties improved over the fifteen year span. The most improved county is Pleasants at 14.9 percent, which improved on its birth rate to low educated mothers by 50.4 percent over its 1980 percent of 30.1. The county with the least improvement is Morgan, with a 6.4 percent decrease between 1980, or 27.5 percent, and 1995, with 25.7 percent.

West Virginia

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	1,949,644	1,819,256	-6.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,638	$5,762	58.4%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.5%	17.3%	82.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.4%	79.6%	18.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	316,192	256,436	-18.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	296,346	424,395	43.2%
Unemployment rate	9.4%	7.9%	-16.0%
Total population under age 18	559,636	419,672	-25.0%
Percent population under age 18	28.7%	23.1%	-19.6%
Percent minority population	3.8%	3.9%	2.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.2%	3.6%	-13.8%

Background Facts

	1980	1995	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.0%	17.4%	45.4%
Percent children in poverty	18.7%	26.2%	40.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$26,628	$25,602	-3.9%

The West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund is deeply grateful to the business, labor, civic and religious community donors who make publication of the *Data Book* possible.

Make note of the donor in your county, visit the donor, and thank him or her for supporting programs that target at-risk children in West Virginia.

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WV Minority Profile

Indicator	Trend data: White Year	Data	Change	Trend data: African American Year	Data	Change	Trend data: Other* Year	Data	Change
Low birthweight babies	**1980** **1995**	**6.5%** 7.3%	**12.3%** WORSE	**1980** 1995	**12.3%** 13.5%	**9.6%** WORSE	**1980** 1995	**7.2%** 7.1%	**1.5%** BETTER
Infant mortality rate	1980 1995	14.0 7.7	44.9% BETTER	1980 1995	25.0 14.4	42.2% BETTER	1980 1995	3.8 6.2	64.2% WORSE
Child death rate	1980 1995	38.9 26.7	31.3% BETTER	1980 1995	51.4 34.7	32.4% BETTER	1980 1995	0.0 0.0	NM
Teen death rate	1980 1995	5.3% 10.4%	96.7% WORSE	1980 1995	23.1% 23.9%	3.6% WORSE	1980 1995	1.8% 3.4%	90.2% WORSE
Teen violent death rate	1980 1995	87.3 63.6	27.2% BETTER	1980 1995	97.6 83.4	14.5% BETTER	1980 1995	0.0 32.5	NM WORSE
Teen pregnancy rate	1980 1990	17.9% 25.4%	41.9% Worse	1980 1990	34.1% 50.2%	47.2% Worse	1980 1990	17.5% 22.0%	25.7% Worse
Teen births	1980 1990	536,323 423,744	21.0% Decrease	1980 1990	20,061 16,329	18.6% Decrease	1980 1990	3,252 3,504	7.7% Increase
Child population	1980 1990	1,338,428 1,301,799	2.7% Decrease	1980 1990	44,990 39,996	11.2% Decrease	1980 1990	6,590 8,155	23.7% Increase

In this and previous Data Books, the 1980 figure is based on one year of data, and the most current year is based on an average of three years of data.
* The indicators that are followed by an asterisk on this page are based on an average of five years of data (1976-1980), and the most current year is based on an average of five years of data (1990-1994).

** Other includes Hispanics, American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

County Profiles

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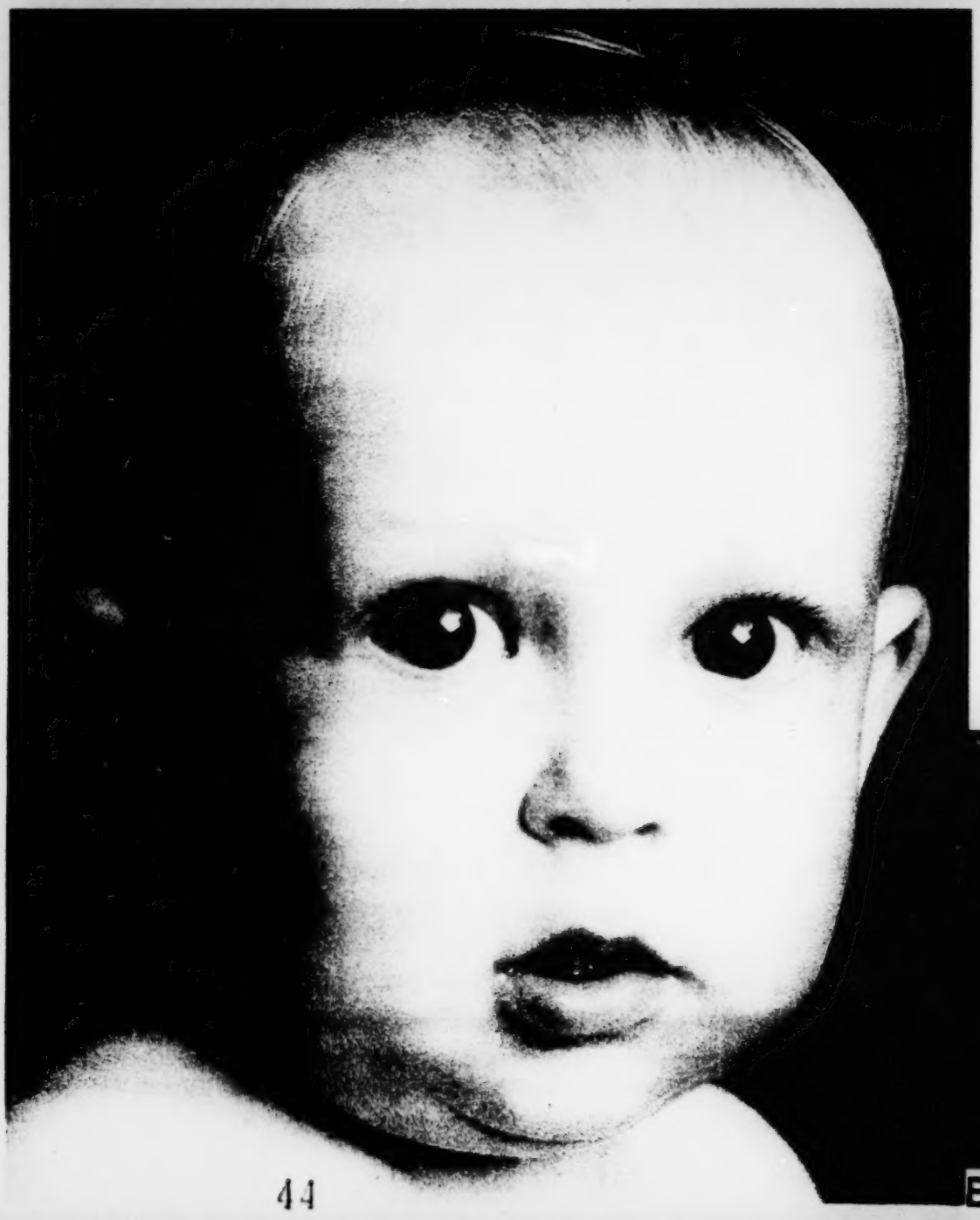

County Profiles

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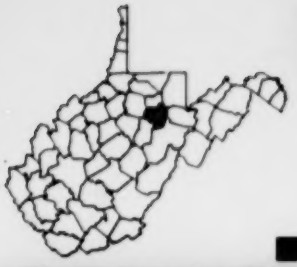
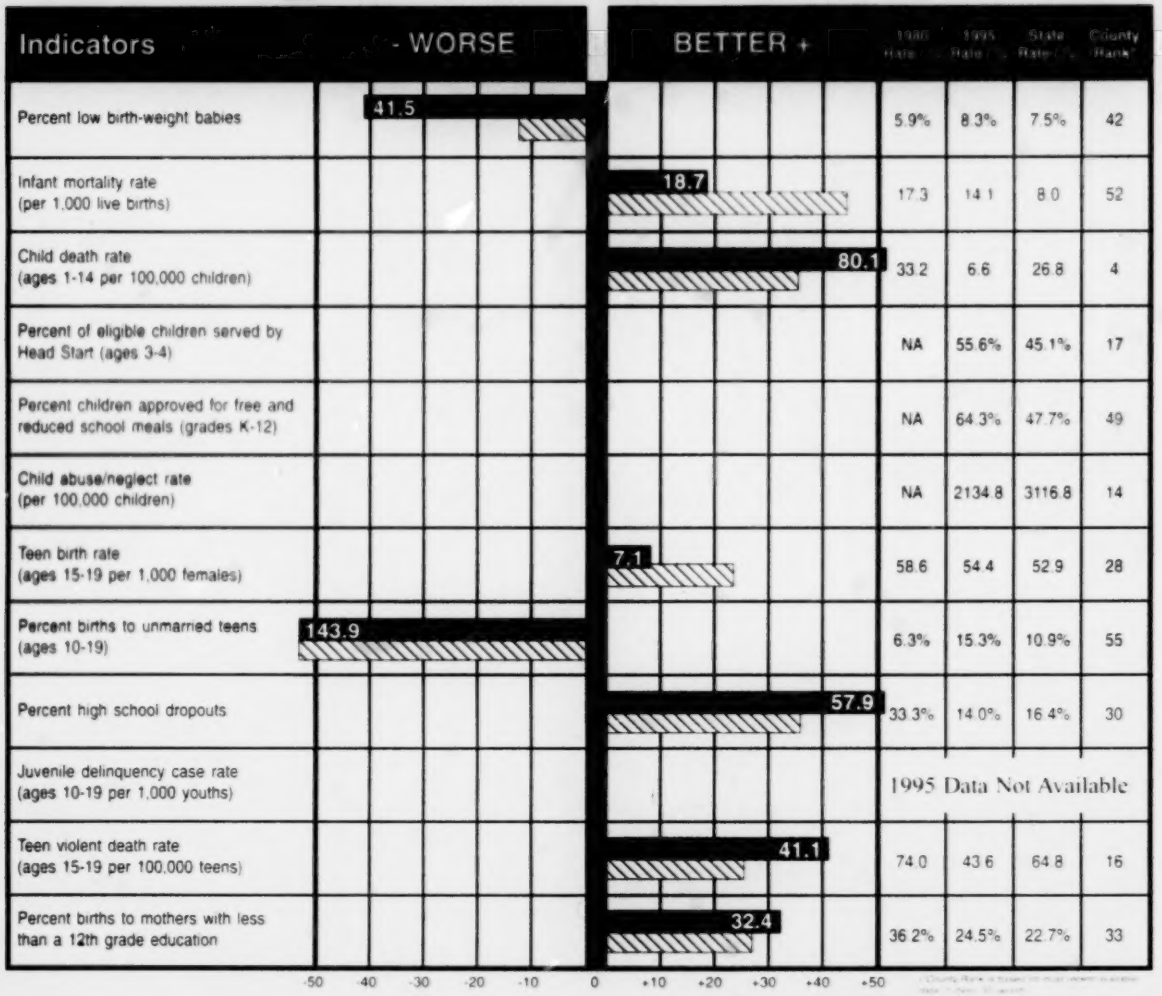


Barbour County

Composite County Rank 36

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.

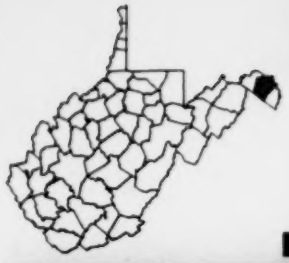


Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	16,639	16,228	-2.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,409	$5,414	58.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	14.0%	19.1%	36.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	66.3%	80.6%	21.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,527	1,329	-47.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,879	2,466	31.2%
Unemployment rate	8.7%	13.6%	56.3%
Total population under age 18	4,825	3,902	-19.1%
Percent population under age 18	29.0%	24.0%	-17.1%
Percent minority population	1.3%	2.9%	115.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.6%	3.3%	113.7%

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.0%	17.4%	57.5%
Percent children in poverty	25.3%	36.7%	44.9%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,843	$19,106	-12.5%

"Caring for Children is a community responsibility"

Heart & Hand Ministries serving ALL Barbour County

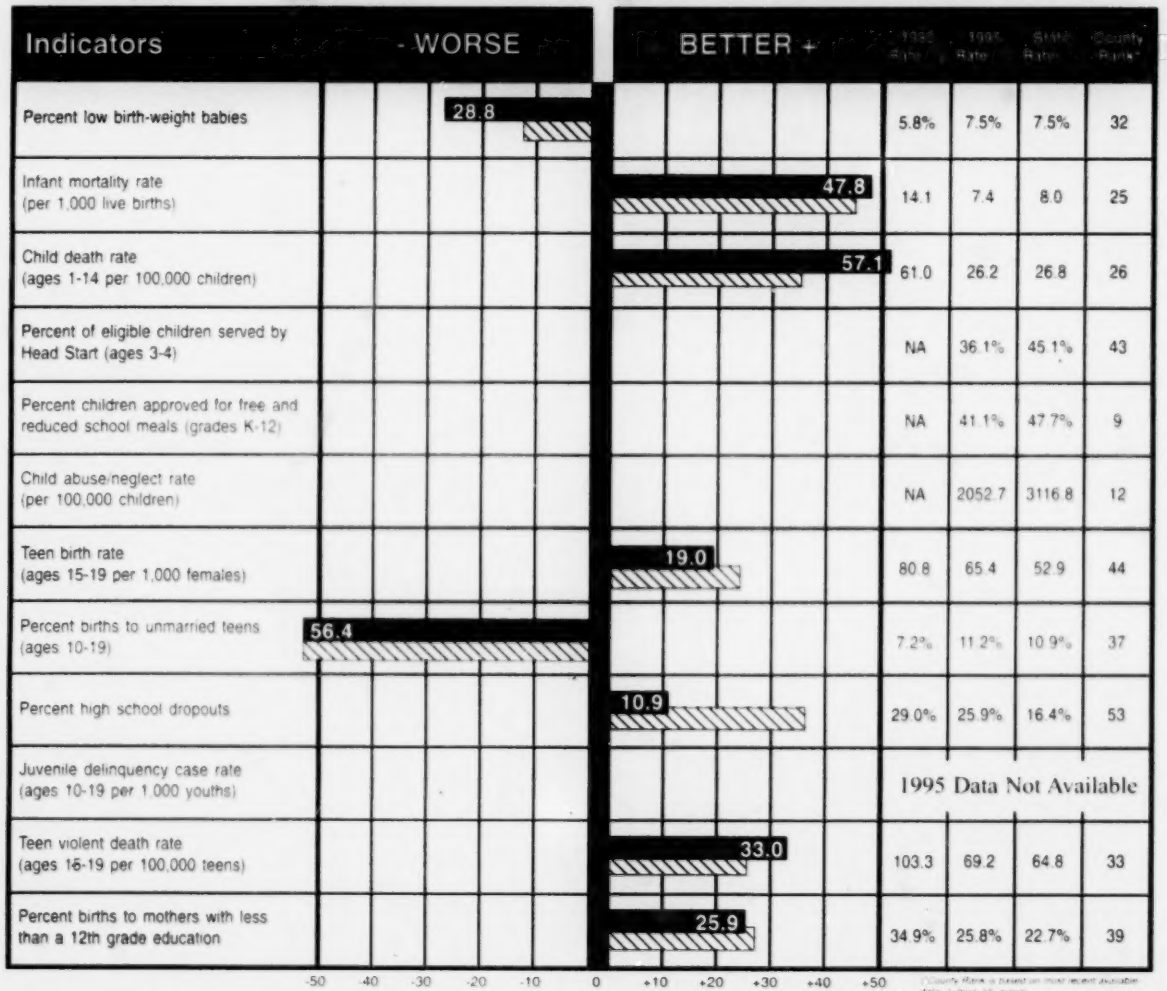


Berkeley County

Composite County Rank 48

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth-weight babies
28.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
47.8
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
57.1
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
19.0
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
56.4
Percent high school dropouts
10.9
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
Teen violent death rate (ages 16-19 per 100,000 teens)
33.0
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
25.9
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

Indicators	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.8%	7.5%	7.5%	32
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.1	7.4	8.0	25
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	61.0	26.2	26.8	26
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	36.1%	45.1%	43
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	41.1%	47.7%	9
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2052.7	3116.8	12
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	80.8	65.4	52.9	44
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	7.2%	11.2%	10.9%	37
Percent high school dropouts	29.0%	25.9%	16.4%	53
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 16-19 per 100,000 teens)	103.3	69.2	64.8	33
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	34.9%	25.8%	22.7%	39

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. Highest = 55, Lowest = 1

Background Facts

Total population	**46,775**	**66,613**	**42.4%**
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,883	$5,399	39.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.4%	12.1%	62.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.5%	80.2%	10.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	6,832	8,371	22.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,381	15,515	110.2%
Unemployment rate	8.8%	6.0%	-31.8%
Total population under age 18	13,776	16,369	18.8%
Percent population under age 18	29.5%	24.6%	-16.6%
Percent minority population	4.3%	5.2%	21.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	5.0%	6.2%	23.8%

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	**13.0%**	**17.7%**	**36.3%**
Percent children in poverty	19.0%	16.1%	-15.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,052	$32,040	14.2%

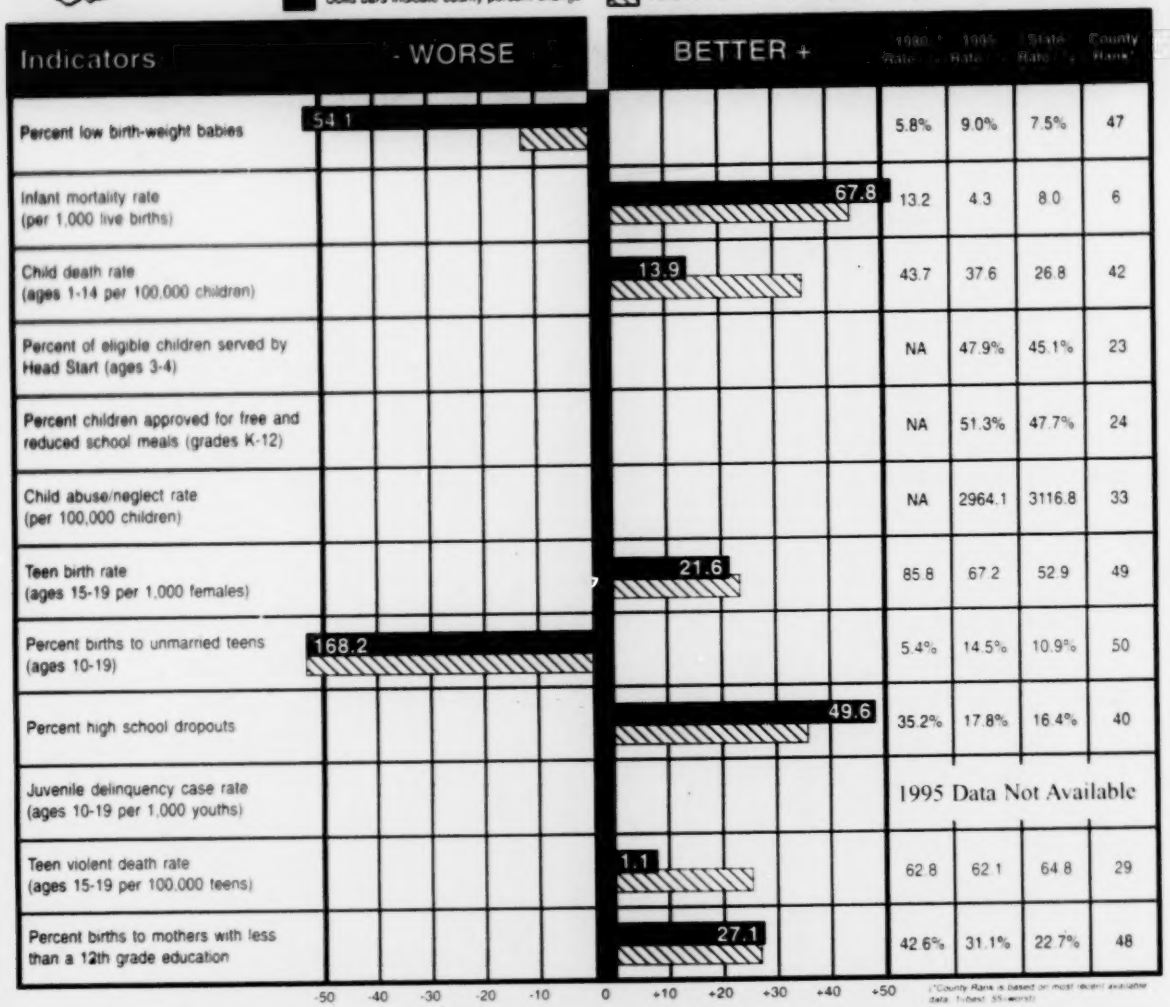
Compliments of Tom Rice

Boone County

Composite County Rank 47

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.8%	9.0%	7.5%	47
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.2	4.3	8.0	6
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	43.7	37.6	26.8	42
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	47.9%	45.1%	23
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	51.3%	47.7%	24
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2964.1	3116.8	33
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	85.8	67.2	52.9	49
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	5.4%	14.5%	10.9%	50
Percent high school dropouts	35.2%	17.8%	16.4%	40
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	62.8	62.1	64.8	29
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	42.6%	31.1%	22.7%	48

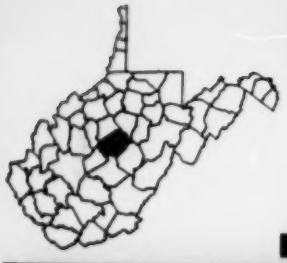
*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Total population	30,447	26,279	-13.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,861	$6,204	60.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.7%	24.4%	151.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	64.3%	69.4%	7.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	7,172	4,675	-34.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,146	3,095	44.2%
Unemployment rate	7.0%	10.6%	51.4%
Total population under age 18	9,947	6,585	-33.8%
Percent population under age 18	32.7%	25.1%	-23.3%
Percent minority population	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.2%	1.5%	20.9%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.8%	16.3%	51.5%
Percent children in poverty	18.1%	34.7%	91.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,412	$21,221	-25.3%

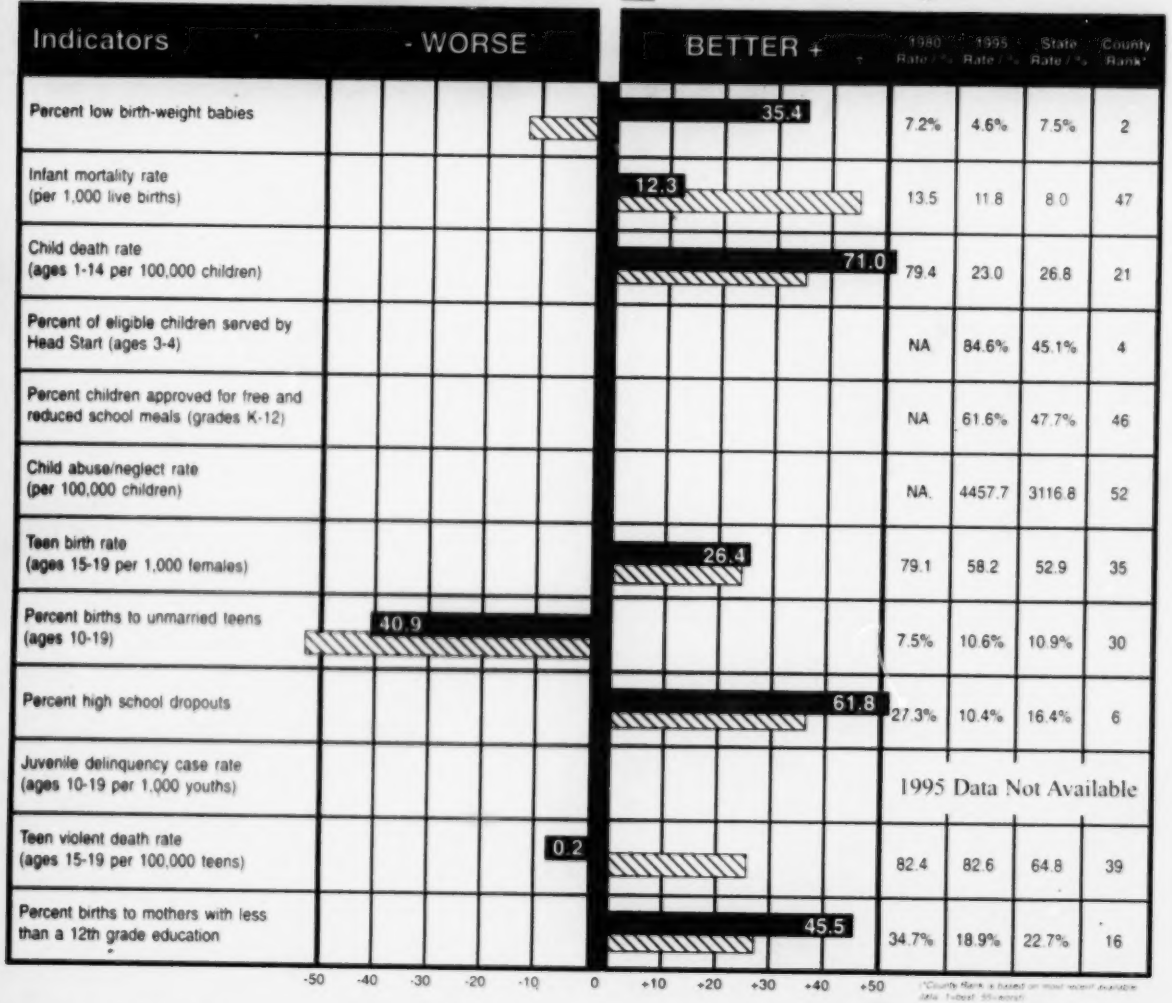


Braxton County

Composite County Rank 22

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Indicators	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.2%	4.6%	7.5%	2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.5	11.8	8.0	47
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	79.4	23.0	26.8	21
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	84.6%	45.1%	4
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	61.6%	47.7%	46
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA.	4457.7	3116.8	52
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	79.1	58.2	52.9	35
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	7.5%	10.6%	10.9%	30
Percent high school dropouts	27.3%	10.4%	16.4%	6
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	82.4	82.6	64.8	39
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	34.7%	18.9%	22.7%	16

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. (Total: 55 counts)

Background Facts

	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	13,894	13,392	-3.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,857	$6,639	72.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.7%	19.7%	83.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.8%	82.7%	22.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,112	1,406	26.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,545	2,751	78.1%
Unemployment rate	16.4%	13.3%	-18.9%
Total population under age 18	4,005	3,193	-20.3%
Percent population under age 18	28.8%	23.8%	-17.3%
Percent minority population	0.7%	1.0%	43.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.7%	1.3%	83.4%

Background Facts

	1980	1995	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.7%	15.5%	22.8%
Percent children in poverty	27.7%	30.2%	9.1%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$18,572	$20,365	9.7%

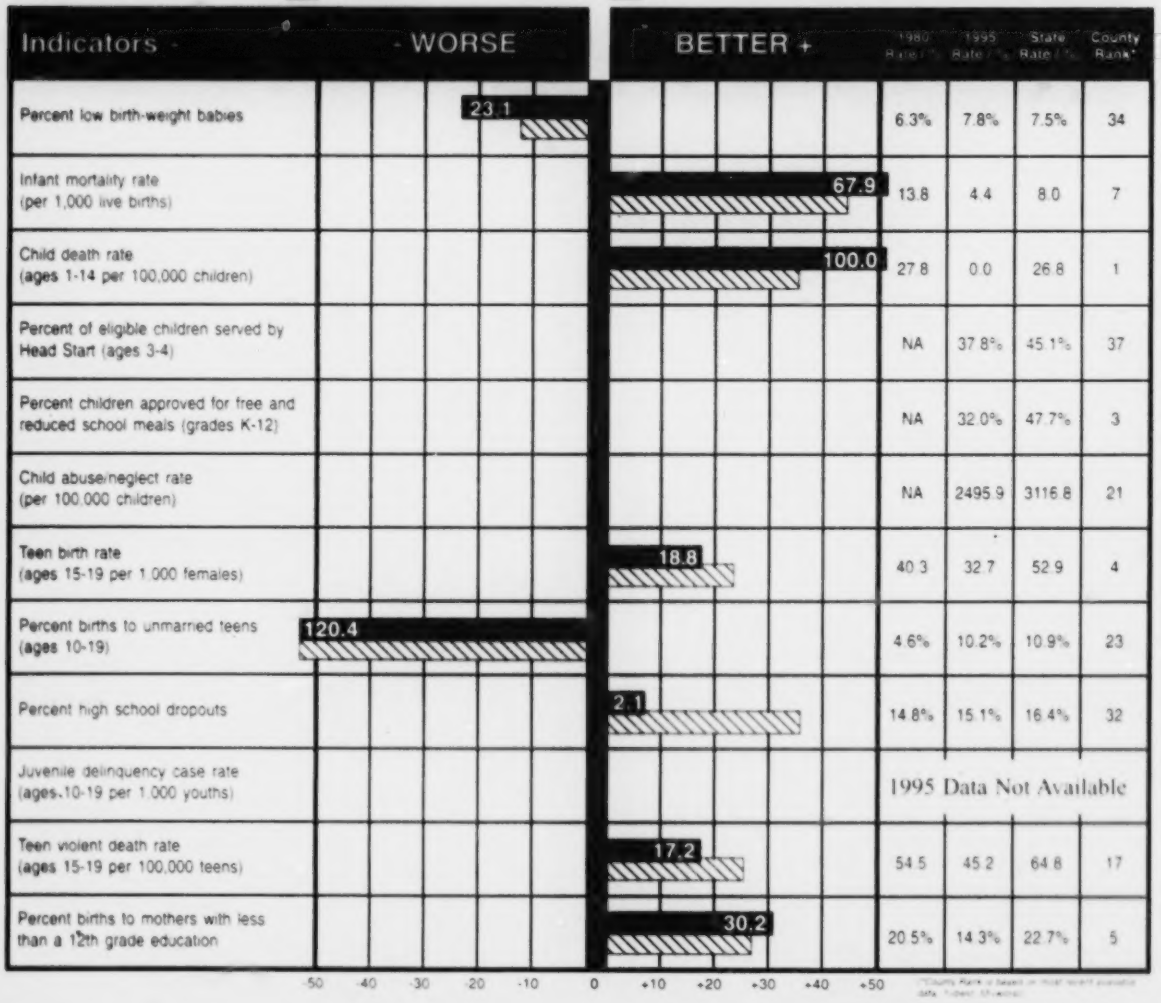
STATE FARM INSURANCE
auto life fire
Roy C. Huffman
Agent

Brooke County

Composite County Rank 7

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. (Ranked 55 counties)

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	31,117	26,774	-14.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,563	$6,075	70.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.2%	13.3%	61.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	80.5%	82.4%	2.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,463	4,047	-25.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,380	4,757	40.7%
Unemployment rate	9.8%	6.2%	-36.7%
Total population under age 18	8,496	5,800	-31.7%
Percent population under age 18	27.3%	21.7%	-20.7%
Percent minority population	1.0%	1.5%	40.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.9%	1.8%	110.6%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.4%	14.2%	24.5%
Percent children in poverty	13.0%	17.2%	32.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$34,126	$31,407	-8.0%

Ford Coal Company

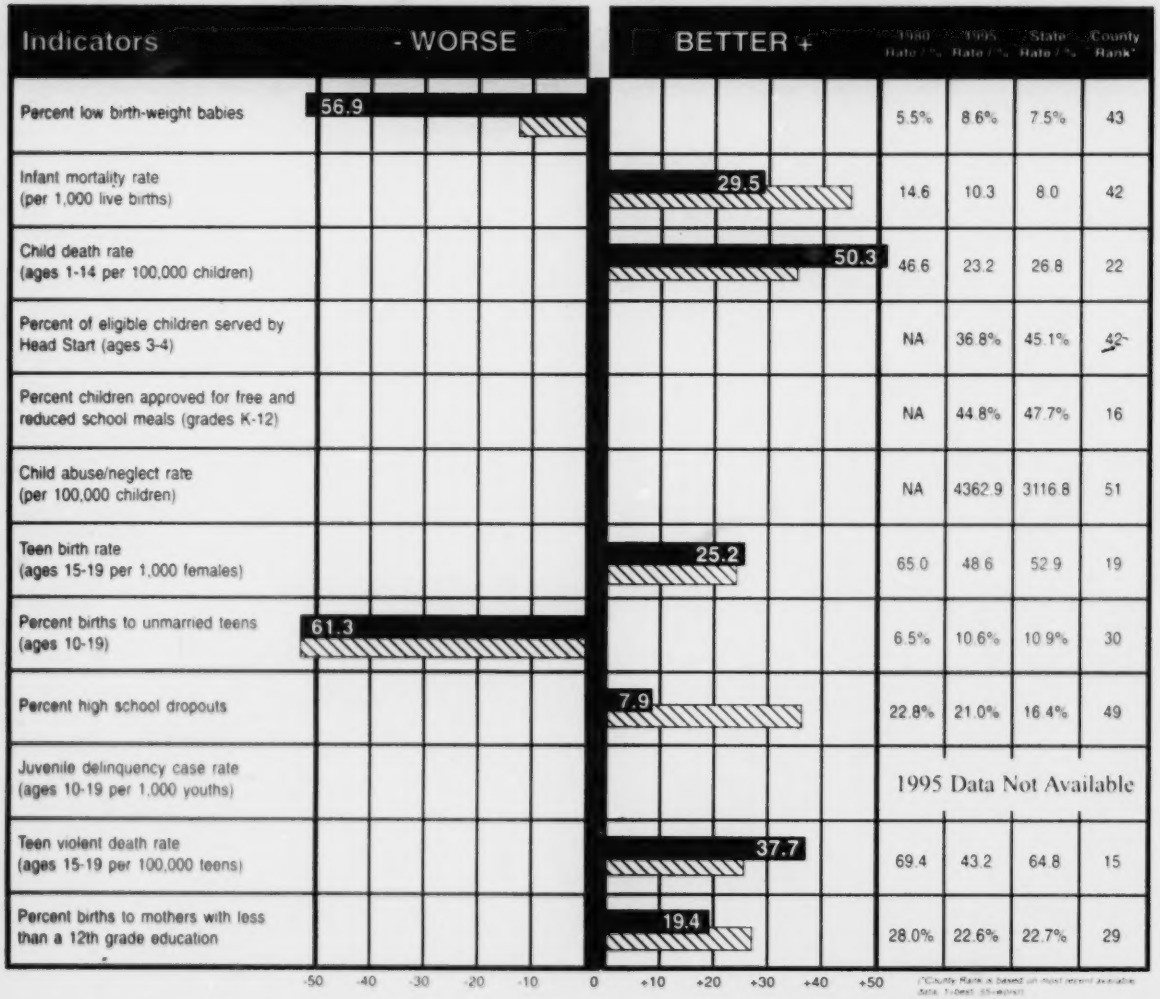
Cabell County

Composite County Rank 39

Percent Change 1980-1995

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change | Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1980 Rate / %	1995 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.5%	8.6%	7.5%	43
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.6	10.3	8.0	42
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	46.6	23.2	26.8	22
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	36.8%	45.1%	42
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	44.8%	47.7%	16
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	4362.9	3116.8	51
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	65.0	48.6	52.9	19
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	6.5%	10.6%	10.9%	30
Percent high school dropouts	22.8%	21.0%	16.4%	49
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	69.4	43.2	64.8	15
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	28.0%	22.6%	22.7%	29

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst.

Background Facts

	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	106,835	96,709	-9.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,677	$6,089	65.6%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.5%	19.5%	85.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	68.3%	86.8%	27.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	22,979	16,699	-27.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	26,086	36,315	39.2%
Unemployment rate	9.3%	5.8%	-37.6%
Total population under age 18	27,193	20,620	-24.2%
Percent population under age 18	25.5%	21.3%	-16.2%
Percent minority population	4.9%	5.3%	9.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	5.7%	6.7%	18.5%

Background Facts

	1980	1995	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	15.4%	21.0%	36.5%
Percent children in poverty	16.8%	24.8%	48.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,288	$28,090	2.9%

strictly BUSINESS Computer Systems

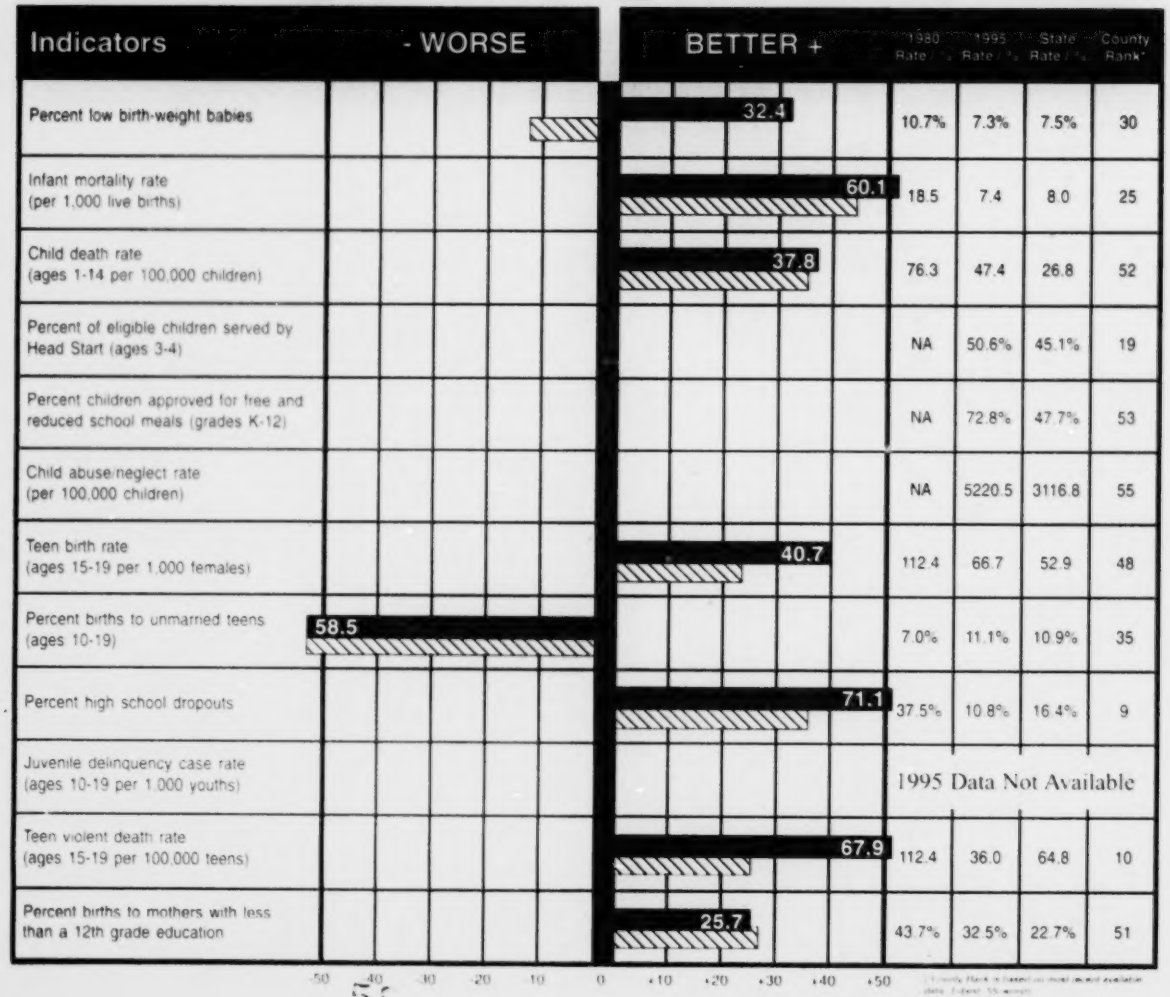
Calhoun County

Composite County Rank 42

Percent Change 1980-1995

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change | Patterned bars indicate state percent change



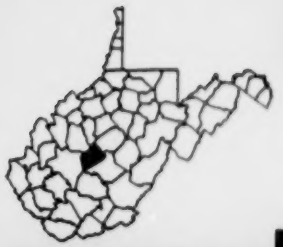
Background Facts

	1980	1995	Change
Total population	8,250	7,905	-4.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$4,140	$5,723	38.2%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	12.7%	20.7%	63.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.1%	74.1%	-3.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,009	1,139	12.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	668	803	20.2%
Unemployment rate	15.0%	22.8%	52.0%
Total population under age 18	2,380	1,968	-17.3%
Percent population under age 18	28.8%	24.9%	-13.7%
Percent minority population	0.8%	0.9%	14.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.8%	NM

Background Facts

	1980	1995	Change
Percent children in single-parent families	13.2%	19.2%	45.7%
Percent children in poverty	34.7%	37.1%	7.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$17,837	$17,671	-0.9%

Minnie Hamilton Health Care Center

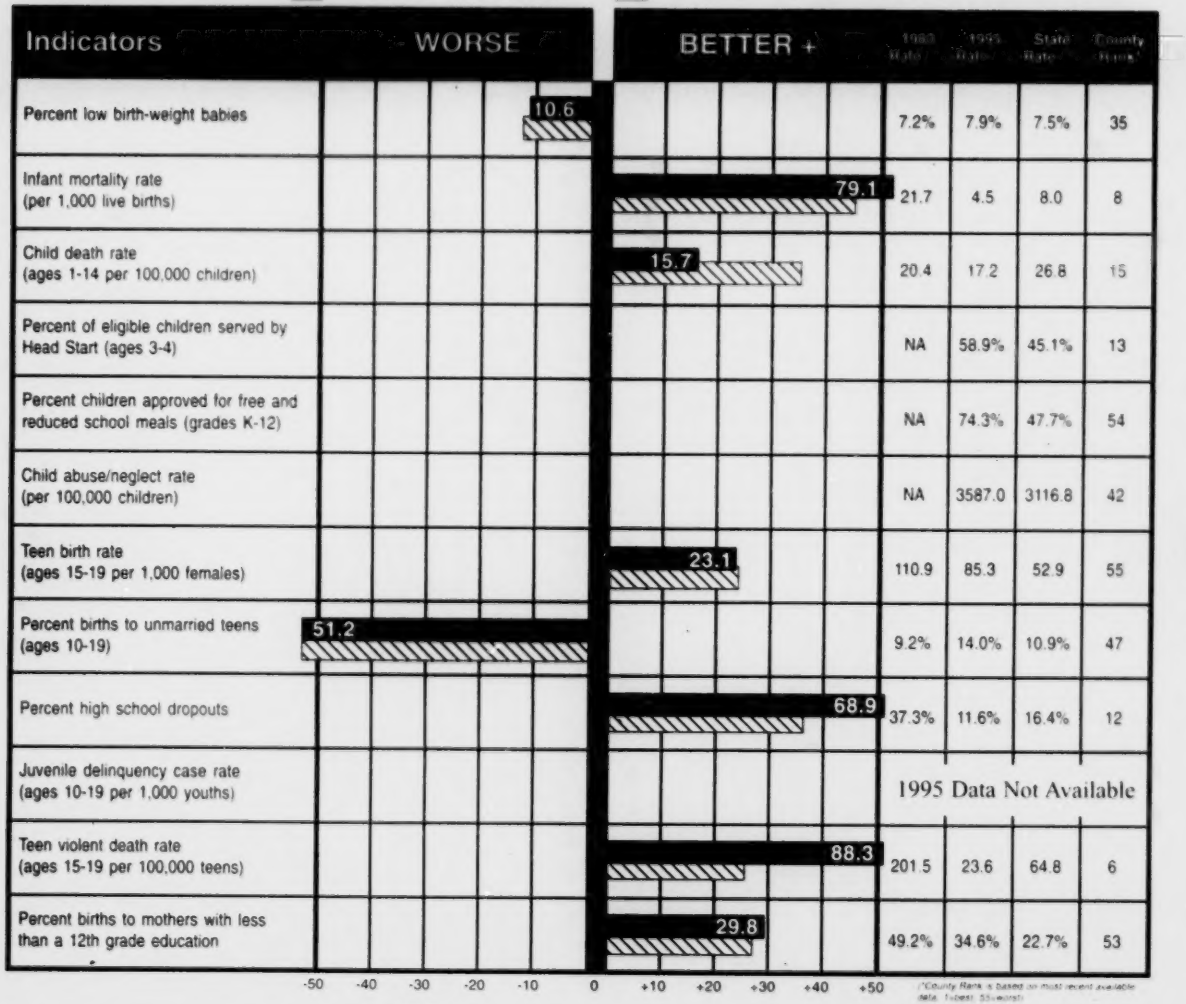


Clay County

Composite County Rank 41

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

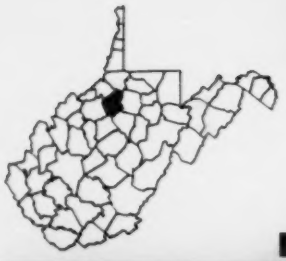
Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	11,265	10,330	-8.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,263	$5,510	68.9%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	14.0%	26.5%	89.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	58.2%	76.7%	31.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	530	687	29.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	525	843	60.6%
Unemployment rate	15.7%	14.0%	-10.8%
Total population under age 18	3,876	2,865	-26.1%
Percent population under age 18	34.4%	27.7%	-19.4%
Percent minority population	0.2%	0.5%	221.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.4%	NM

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.1%	17.6%	74.2%
Percent children in poverty	37.4%	48.4%	29.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$17,322	$16,130	-6.9%

TERRELL ELLIS & ASSOCIATES

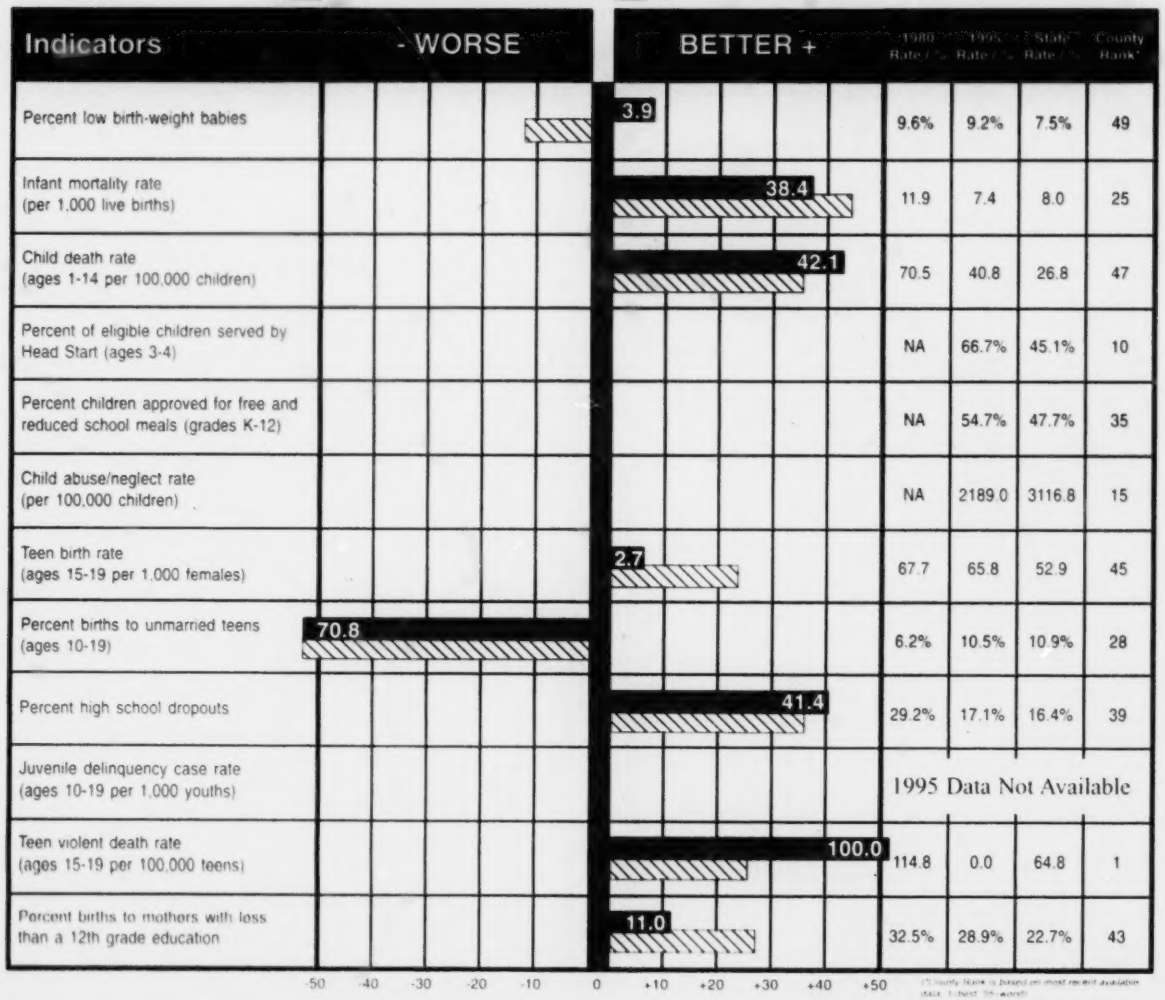


Doddridge County

Composite County Rank 33

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1 = best, 55 = worst.

Background Facts

	1980	1995	Change
Total population	7,433	7,329	-1.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,997	$6,527	63.3%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.5%	18.4%	93.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.5%	87.3%	12.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	650	706	8.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	413	550	33.2%
Unemployment rate	8.5%	8.4%	-1.2%
Total population under age 18	2,281	1,819	-20.3%
Percent population under age 18	30.7%	24.8%	-19.1%
Percent minority population	0.4%	0.9%	151.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	1.3%	NM

Background Facts

	1980	1990	Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.3%	13.3%	29.1%
Percent children in poverty	27.5%	26.2%	-4.9%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$18,972	$19,830	4.5%

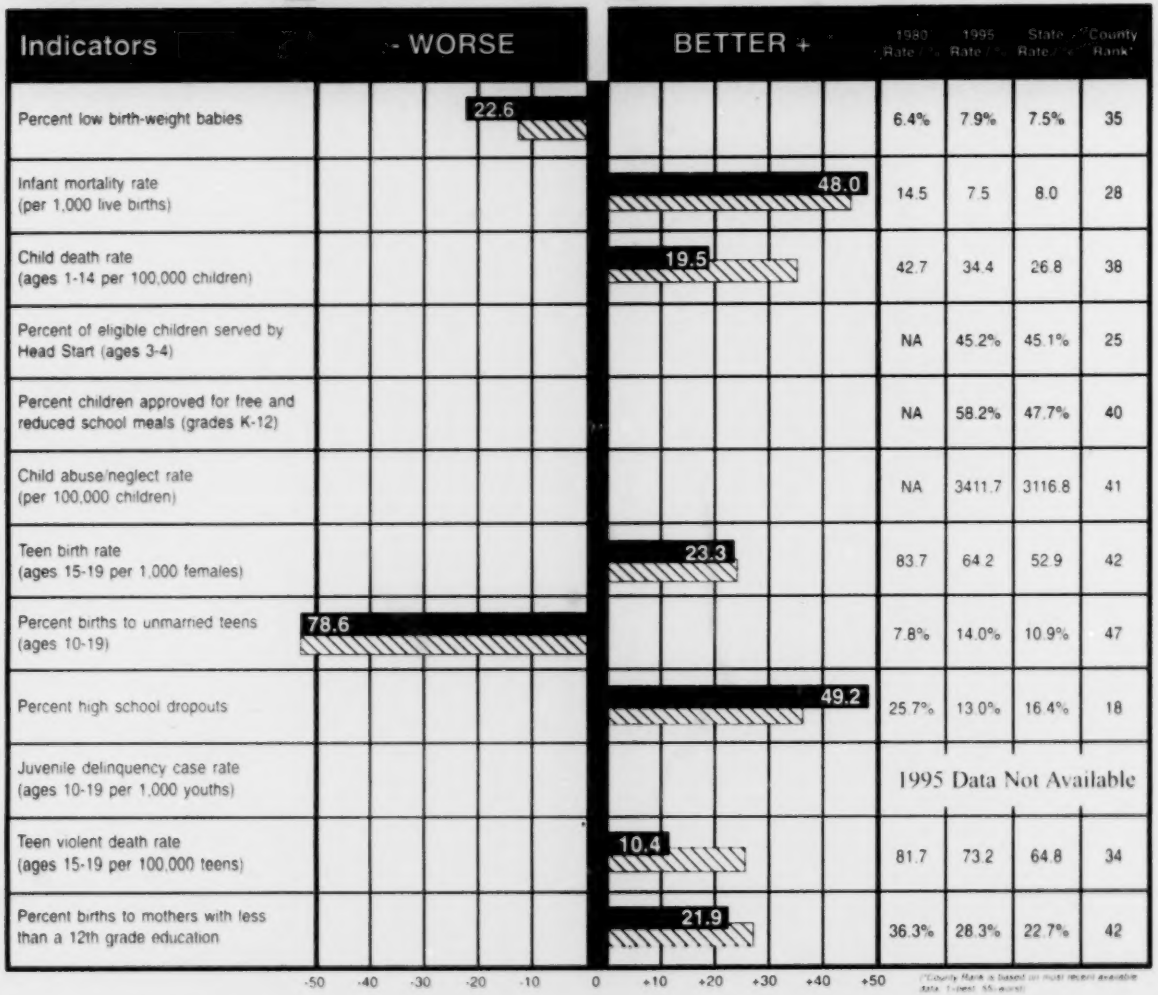
American Academy of Pediatrics

Fayette County

Composite County Rank 38

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. (Lowest 55=worst)

Background Facts

			Change
Total population	57,863	48,[illegible]7	-15.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,327	$5,781	73.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	14.3%	23.4%	63.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	53.2%	77.1%	45.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,599	4,308	-23.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	6,126	8,267	34.9%
Unemployment rate	14.2%	10.6%	-25.4%
Total population under age 18	17,154	11,467	-33.2%
Percent population under age 18	29.6%	23.4%	-20.9%
Percent minority population	7.9%	7.3%	-8.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	8.3%	8.0%	-3.7%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	13.0%	19.4%	49.5%
Percent children in poverty	22.4%	34.0%	51.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,388	$20,848	-10.9%

Ford Coal Company

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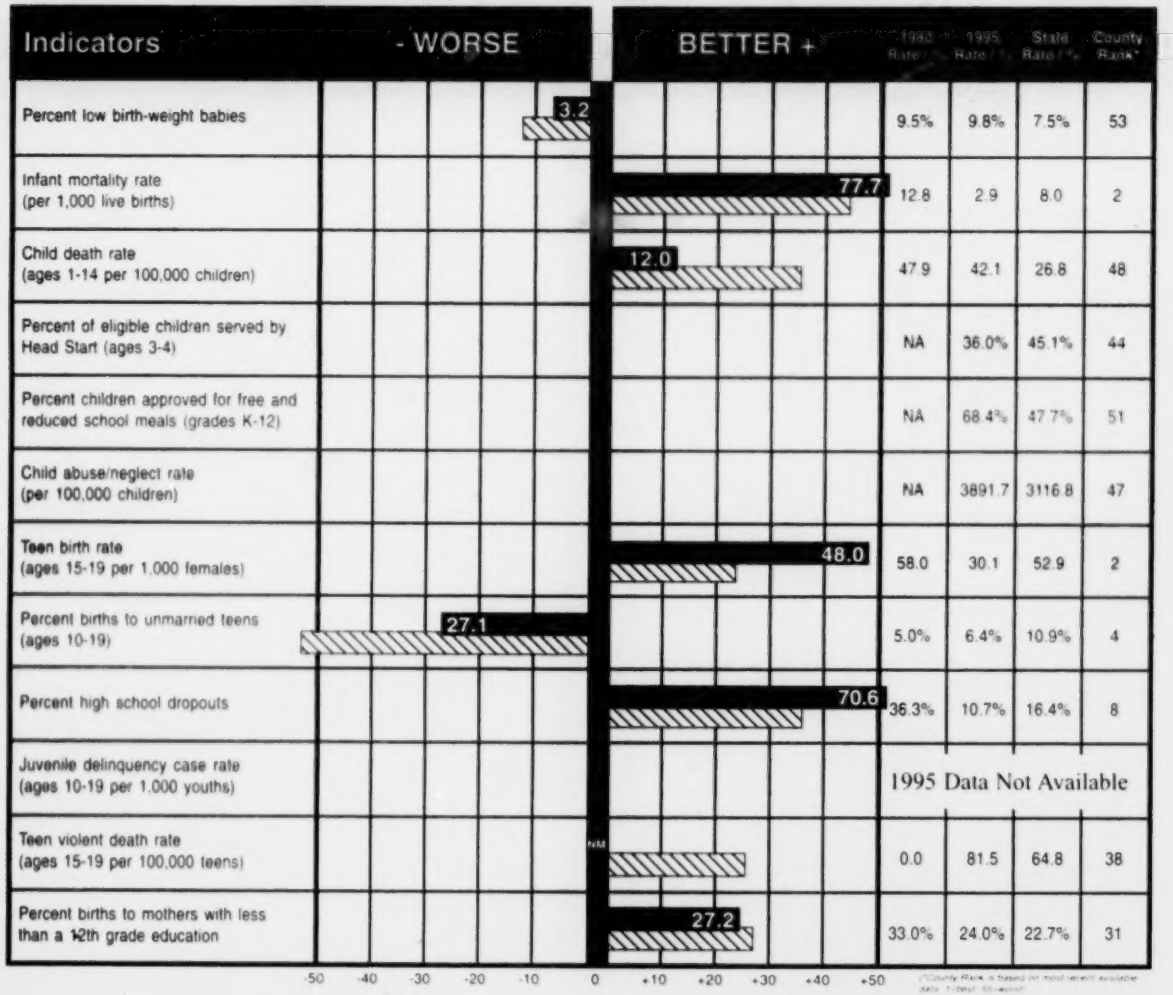
Gilmer County

Composite County Rank 18

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
1980 Rate / %
1995 Rate / %
State Rate / %
County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies
9.5% 9.8% 7.5% 53
3.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
12.8 2.9 8.0 2
77.7
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
47.9 42.1 26.8 48
12.0
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
NA 36.0% 45.1% 44
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
NA 68.4% 47.7% 51
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
NA 3891.7 3116.8 47
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
58.0 30.1 52.9 2
48.0
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
5.0% 6.4% 10.9% 4
27.1
Percent high school dropouts
36.3% 10.7% 16.4% 8
70.6
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
1995 Data Not Available
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
0.0 81.5 64.8 38
NM
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
33.0% 24.0% 22.7% 31
27.2
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

*County Rank is based on total ranked available data. (Ranked 55 overall)

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	8,334	7,291	-12.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,753	$5,911	57.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.8%	20.7%	111.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.2%	86.2%	11.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,079	1,002	-7.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	617	835	35.3%
Unemployment rate	7.5%	10.7%	42.7%
Total population under age 18	2,262	1,717	-24.1%
Percent population under age 18	27.1%	23.5%	-13.3%
Percent minority population	0.9%	1.3%	34.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.4%	1.1%	199.8%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.5%	15.8%	50.1%
Percent children in poverty	20.8%	40.7%	95.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$18,688	$16,994	-9.1%

Grant County

Composite County Rank 19

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	- WORSE / BETTER +	1980 Rate / %	1995 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	9.7	5.1%	5.6%	7.5%	6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.8	10.2	7.1	8.0	22
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	1.6	50.5	49.8	26.8	54
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		NA	94.7%	45.1%	3
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)		NA	56.9%	47.7%	38
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		NA	1538.1	3116.8	5
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	26.6	72.3	53.0	52.9	25
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	71.8	4.6%	8.0%	10.9%	9
Percent high school dropouts	46.9	21.2%	11.2%	16.4%	10
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available				
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	54.5	160.7	73.2	64.8	34
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	24.4	29.8%	22.5%	22.7%	28

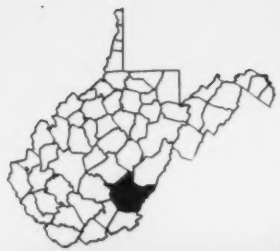
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	10,210	11,097	8.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$4,574	$5,371	17.4%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.3%	7.0%	-4.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	82.1%	85.5%	4.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,918	2,949	1.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,146	1,859	62.2%
Unemployment rate	7.8%	10.2%	30.8%
Total population under age 18	3,117	2,593	-16.8%
Percent population under age 18	30.5%	23.4%	-23.5%
Percent minority population	1.5%	1.8%	22.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.3%	1.9%	43.7%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	8.1%	15.0%	83.8%
Percent children in poverty	26.0%	16.2%	-37.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$20,474	$25,327	23.7%

GRANT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

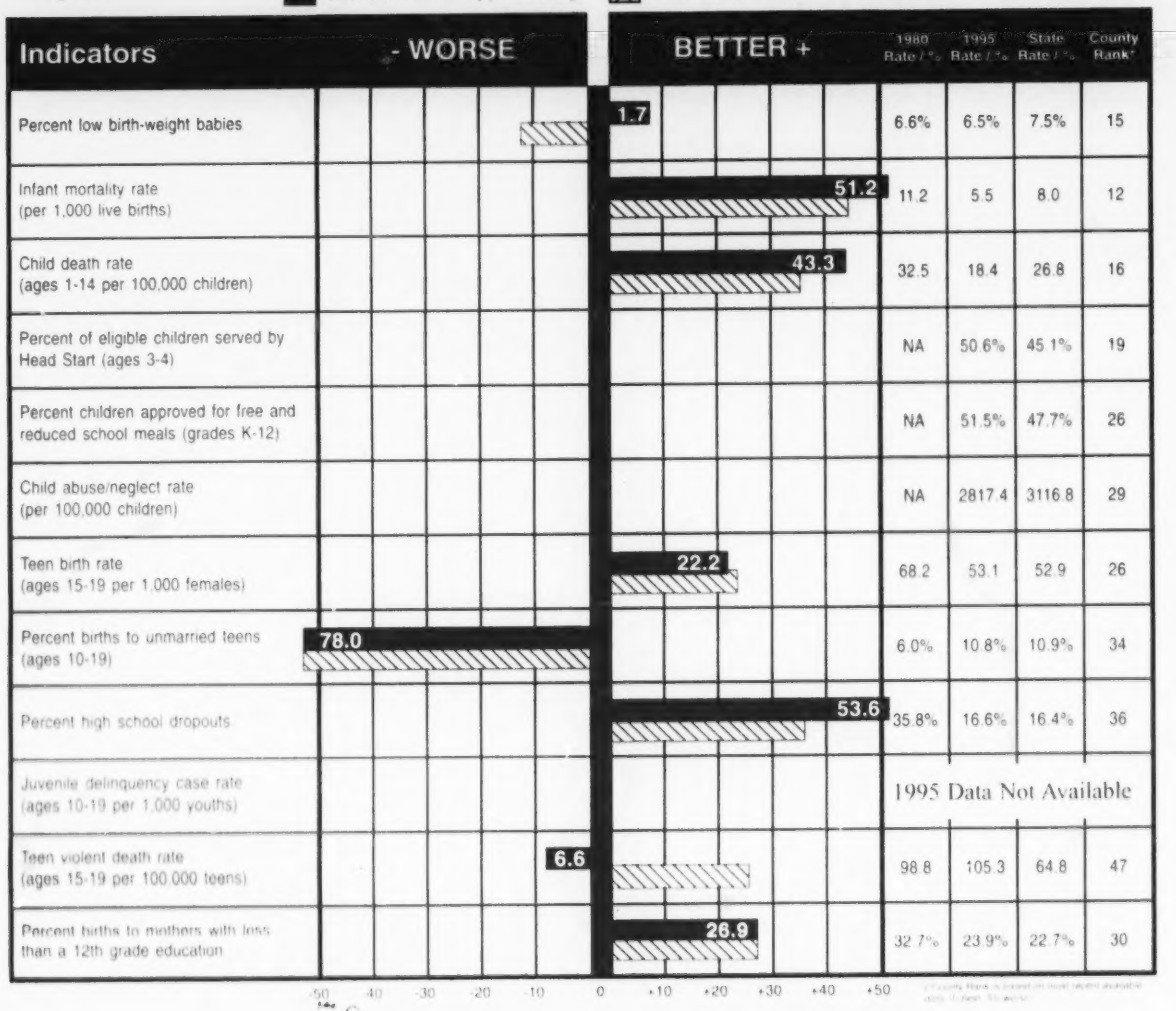


Greenbrier County

Composite County Rank 31

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	37,665	35,712	-5.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,760	$5,220	38.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	5.6%	11.6%	107.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	53.5%	81.9%	53.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,195	3,696	-11.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,014	9,999	42.6%
Unemployment rate	11.7%	10.1%	-13.7%
Total population under age 18	10,666	7,899	-25.9%
Percent population under age 18	28.3%	22.1%	-21.9%
Percent minority population	4.4%	4.5%	1.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.8%	4.8%	0.4%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.6%	17.6%	51.7%
Percent children in poverty	16.4%	23.8%	44.9%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,125	$23,819	3.0%

Compliments of
Albert and Bitsy Schwabe

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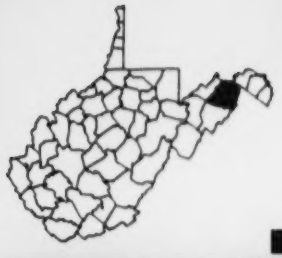
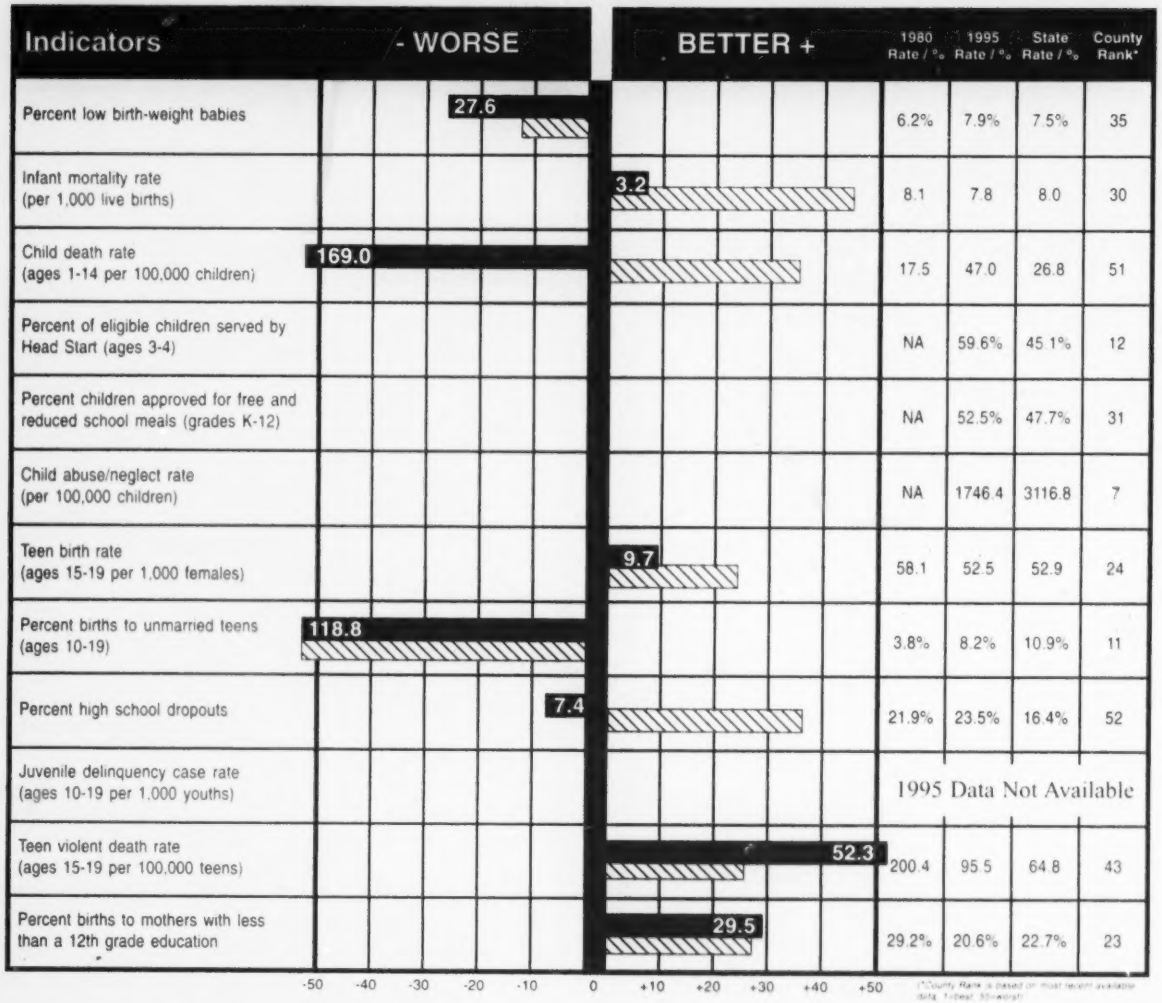


Hampshire County

Composite County Rank 34

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. Tribal: 55 in 55

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	14,867	18,382	23.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,556	$5,090	43.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.4%	13.6%	63.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	83.4%	79.1%	-5.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,434	1,537	7.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,527	2,896	89.7%
Unemployment rate	7.0%	4.0%	-42.9%
Total population under age 18	4,593	4,557	-0.8%
Percent population under age 18	30.9%	24.8%	-19.8%
Percent minority population	1.0%	1.6%	51.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	2.1%	96.6%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	9.9%	14.0%	40.9%
Percent children in poverty	20.0%	21.1%	5.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$22,377	$24,164	8.0%

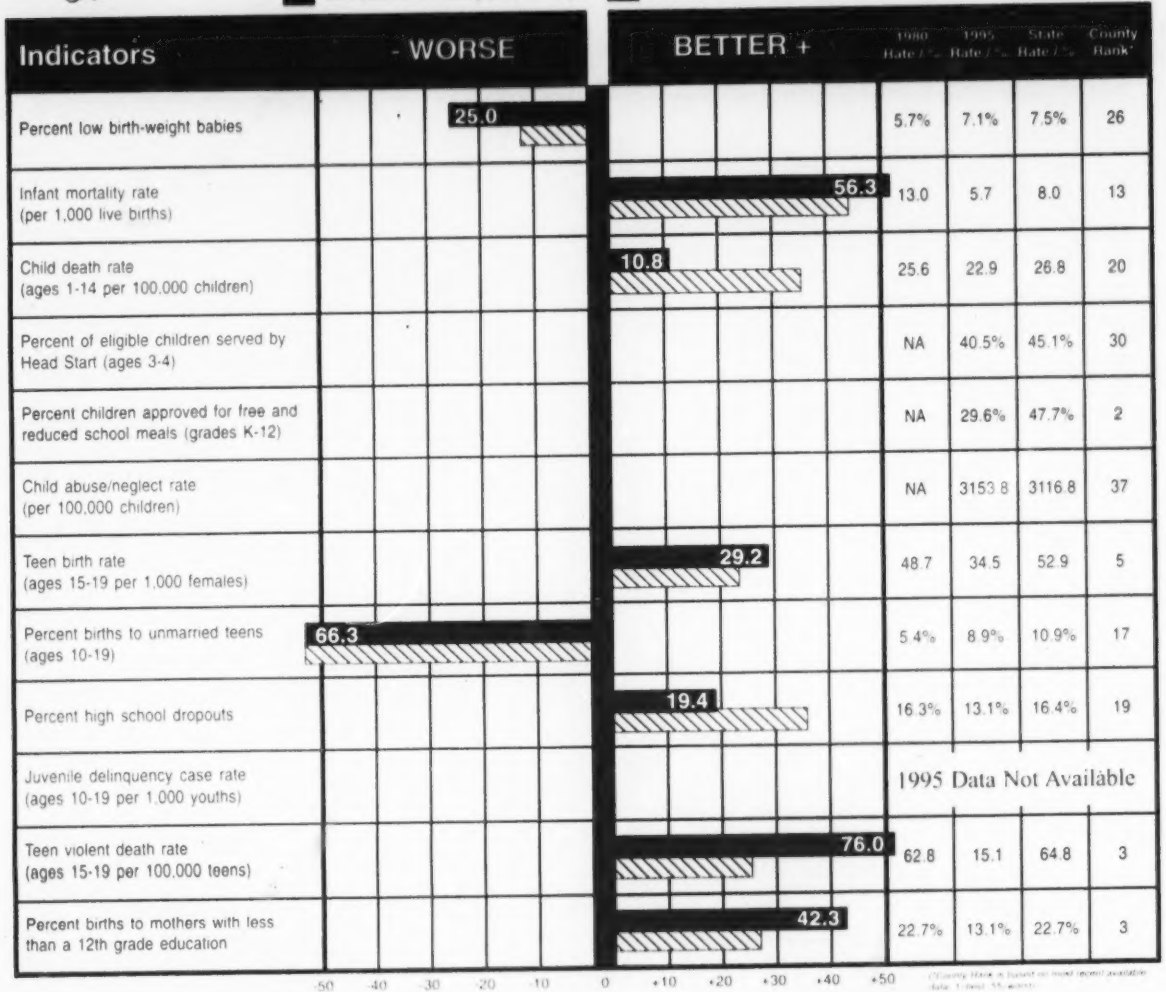
Allegheny Power

Hancock County

Composite County Rank 3

Percent Change 1980-1995 — Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1 (best) - 55 (worst)

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	40,418	34,723	-14.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,671	$6,099	66.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.5%	13.6%	82.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.9%	86.0%	13.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	15,223	9,126	-40.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	6,665	8,006	20.1%
Unemployment rate	8.3%	6.1%	-26.5%
Total population under age 18	11,311	7,411	-34.5%
Percent population under age 18	28.0%	21.3%	-23.7%
Percent minority population	3.1%	3.6%	17.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.2%	4.2%	29.1%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.8%	17.2%	46.0%
Percent children in poverty	9.3%	18.1%	95.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$36,466	$30,576	-16.2%

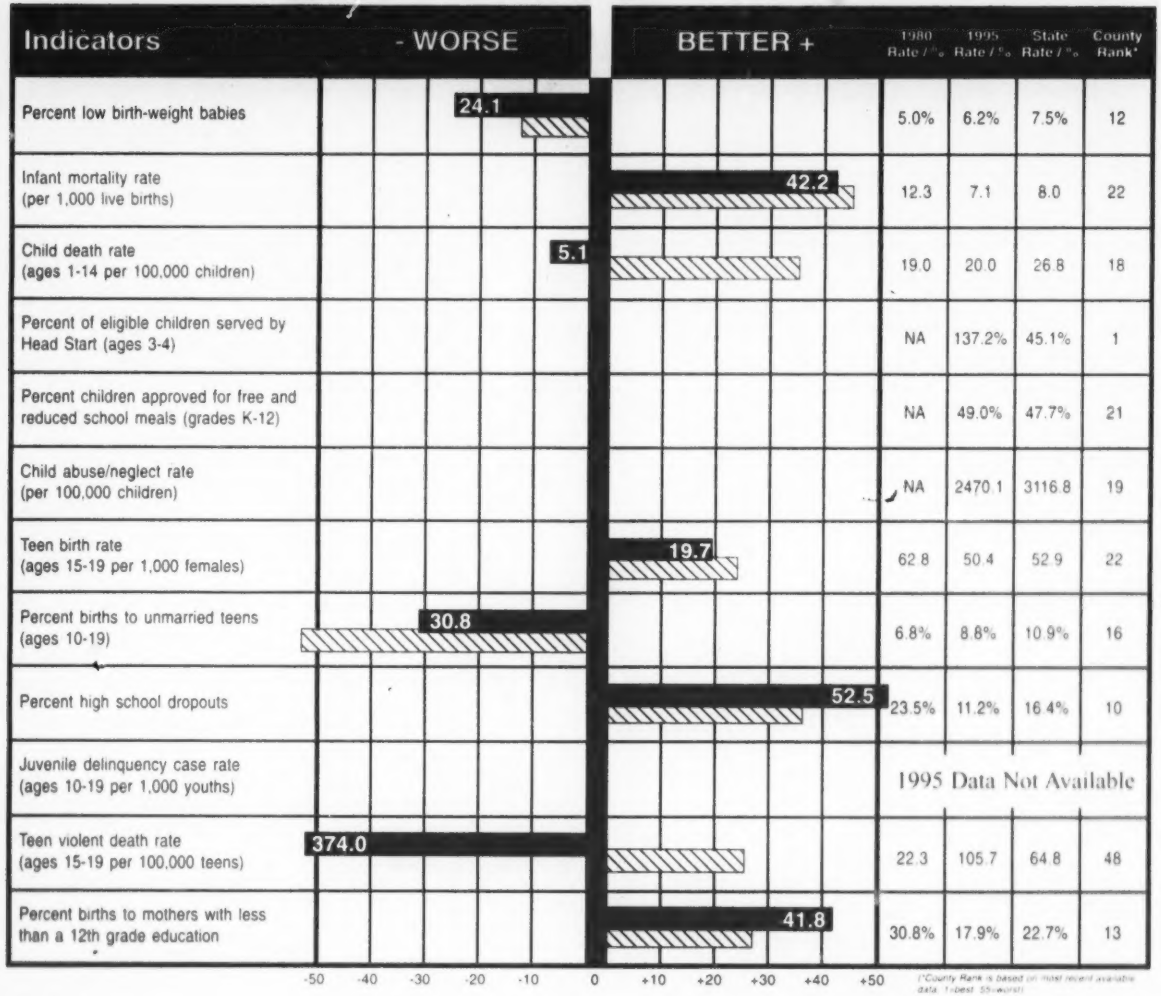
WEIRTON MEDICAL CENTER

Hardy County

Composite County Rank 12

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst.

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	10,030	11,596	15.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$4,175	$5,107	22.3%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.7%	8.0%	-8.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	82.6%	85.4%	3.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,977	4,144	109.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,046	1,800	72.1%
Unemployment rate	7.1%	4.4%	-38.0%
Total population under age 18	2,797	2,566	-8.3%
Percent population under age 18	27.9%	22.1%	-20.7%
Percent minority population	2.1%	2.8%	31.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.0%	2.8%	38.2%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.3%	14.4%	39.0%
Percent children in poverty	23.2%	15.3%	-34.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$20,309	$25,843	27.2%

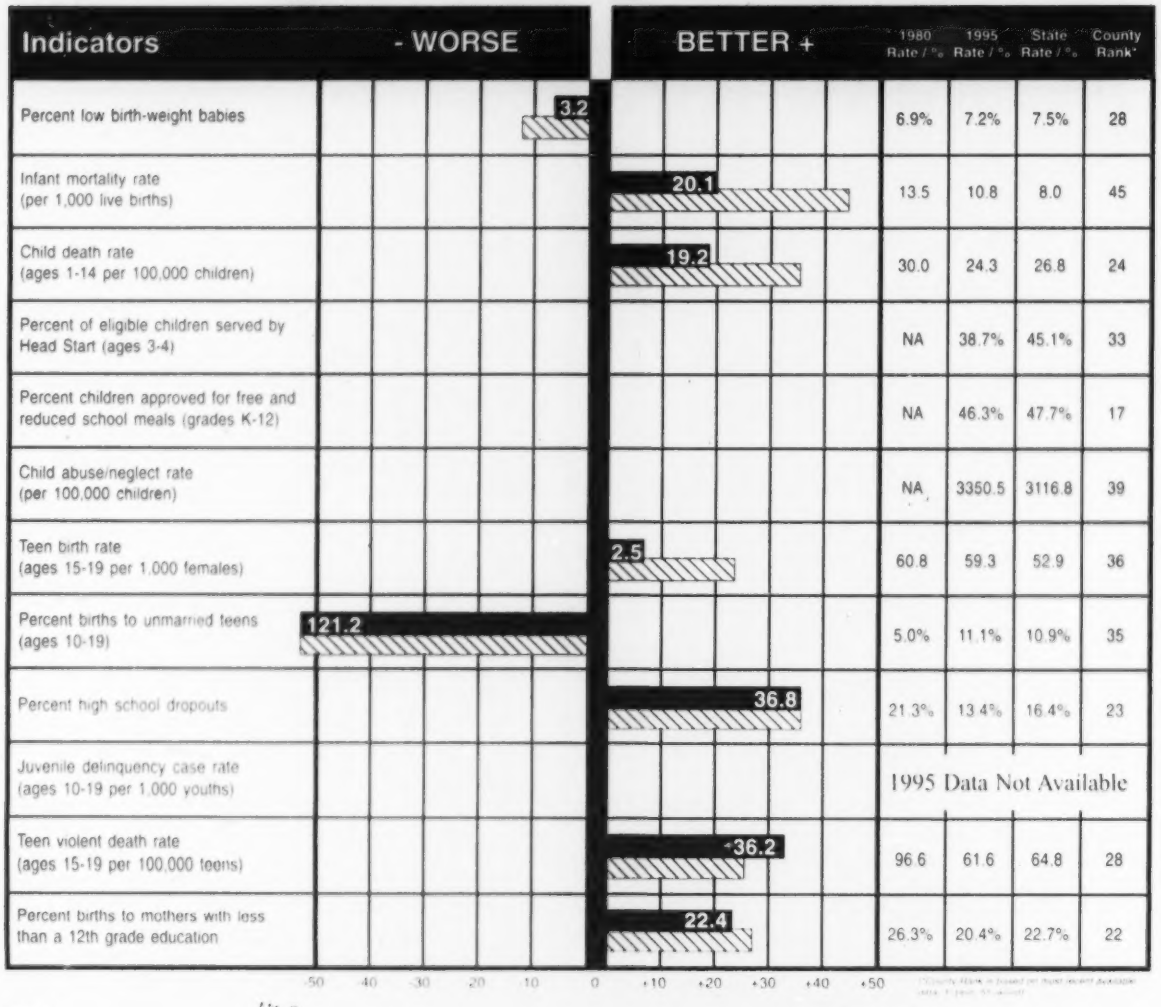
Ford Coal Company

Harrison County

Composite County Rank 26

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	77,710	70,886	-8.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,545	$5,745	62.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.7%	18.1%	85.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	82.5%	85.9%	4.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	13,639	11,362	-16.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	14,501	19,771	36.3%
Unemployment rate	8.4%	8.6%	2.4%
Total population under age 18	21,248	16,186	-23.8%
Percent population under age 18	27.3%	22.8%	-16.5%
Percent minority population	1.7%	3.1%	83.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.0%	3.5%	77.6%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.3%	17.6%	42.7%
Percent children in poverty	18.1%	24.5%	35.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$25,578	$25,245	-1.3%

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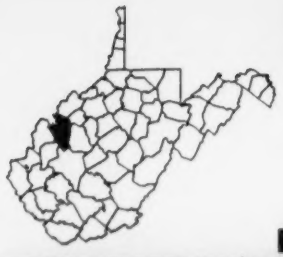
Pediatrics & Vaccines

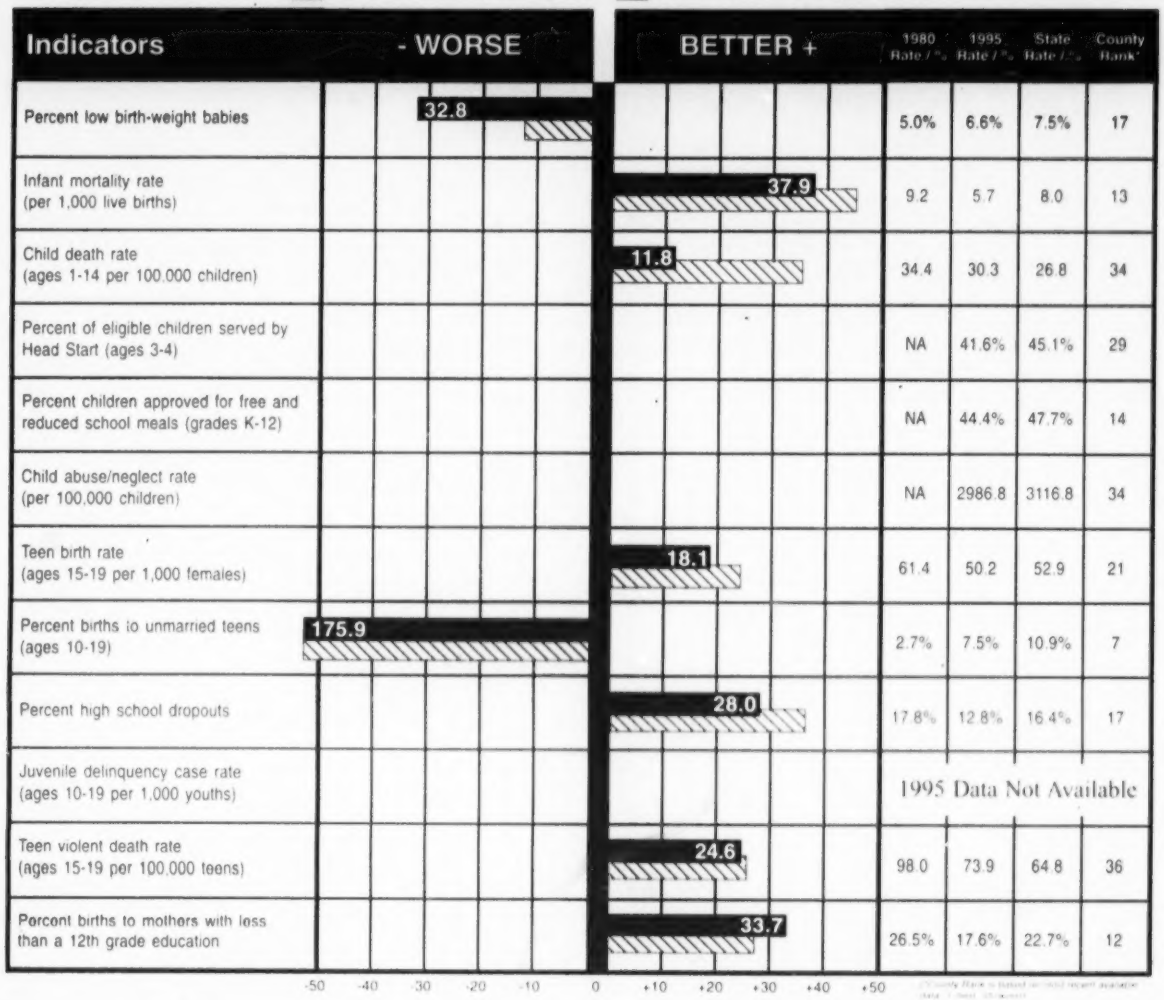


Jackson County

Composite County Rank 11

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	25,794	27,135	5.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,914	$5,947	51.9%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.3%	14.3%	232.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.2%	82.4%	14.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,773	4,484	-22.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,842	5,250	84.7%
Unemployment rate	11.5%	8.0%	-30.4%
Total population under age 18	7,868	6,558	-16.6%
Percent population under age 18	30.5%	24.2%	-20.8%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.7%	130.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.4%	1.0%	137.0%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	9.3%	15.1%	62.7%
Percent children in poverty	13.7%	24.6%	79.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$30,026	$25,121	-16.3%

Jackson General Hospital

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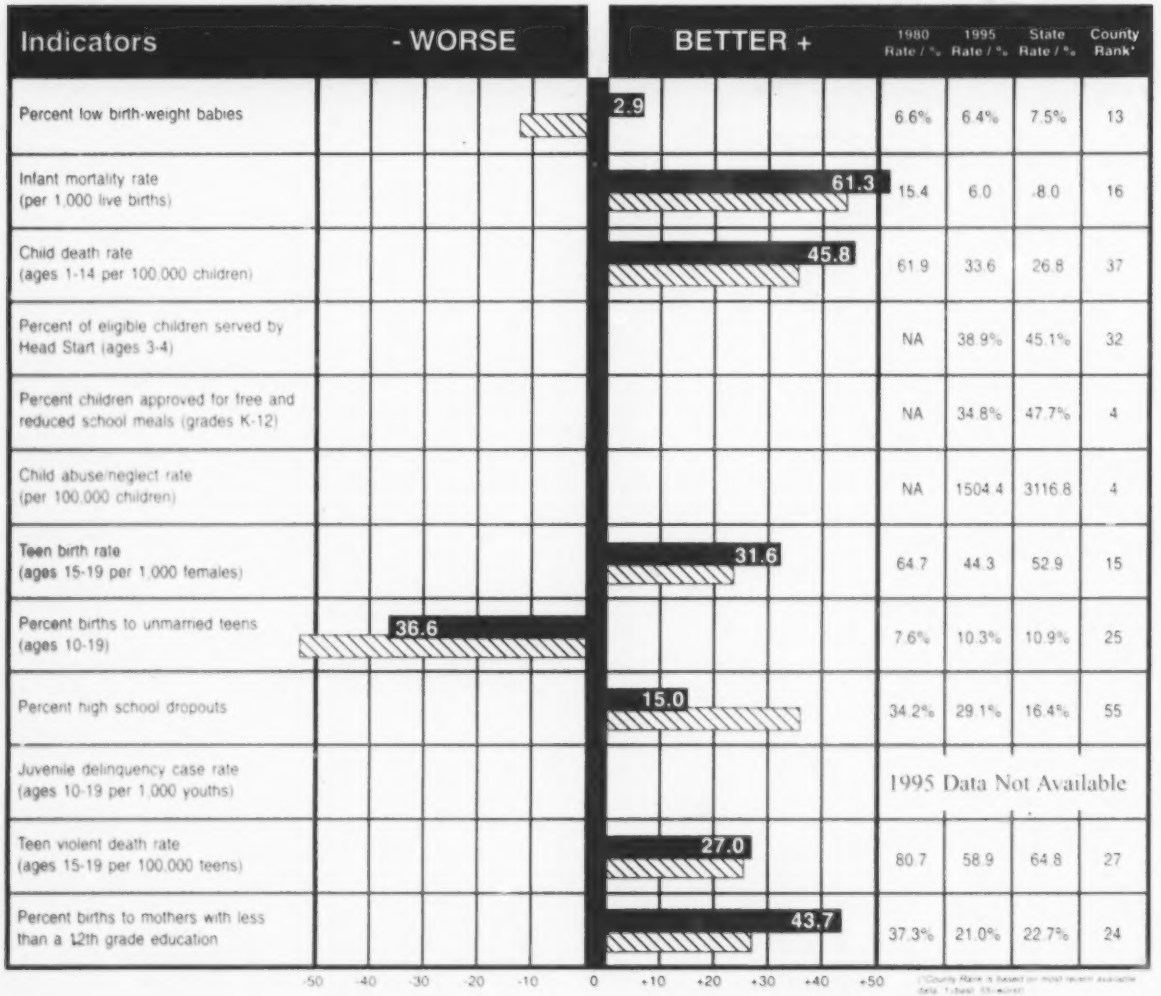
Jefferson County

Composite County Rank 21

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1 = best, 55 = worst.

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	30,302	39,387	30.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,106	$5,467	76.0%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.3%	11.6%	41.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.3%	82.6%	6.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,008	4,757	58.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,518	7,763	71.8%
Unemployment rate	6.3%	4.3%	-31.7%
Total population under age 18	8,915	9,718	9.0%
Percent population under age 18	29.4%	24.7%	-16.1%
Percent minority population	9.6%	9.5%	-1.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	12.1%	10.9%	-10.5%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	13.6%	15.3%	12.6%
Percent children in poverty	17.9%	13.7%	-23.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,042	$34,887	29.0%

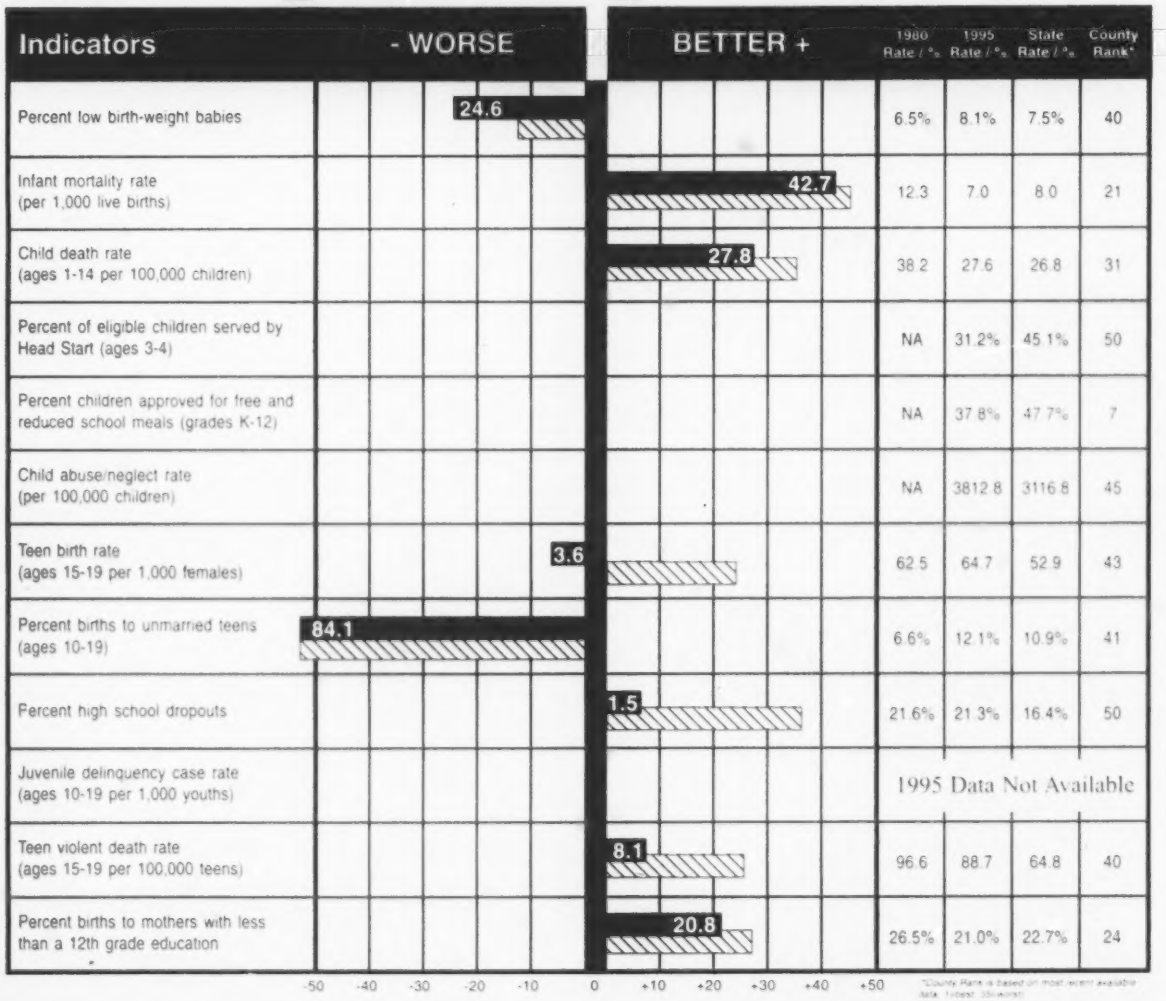
LIBERTY BUSINESS PARK

Kanawha County

Composite County Rank 44

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. Highest = 55 in rank.

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	231,414	205,772	-11.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$4,031	$5,645	40.0%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.9%	16.4%	106.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	71.3%	70.9%	-0.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	47,860	36,383	-24.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	53,461	73,570	37.6%
Unemployment rate	7.2%	5.7%	-20.8%
Total population under age 18	60,714	44,675	-26.4%
Percent population under age 18	26.2%	21.7%	-17.2%
Percent minority population	6.7%	8.0%	19.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	7.9%	10.4%	31.9%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	13.8%	21.0%	52.6%
Percent children in poverty	13.7%	22.0%	60.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$31,334	$30,030	-4.2%

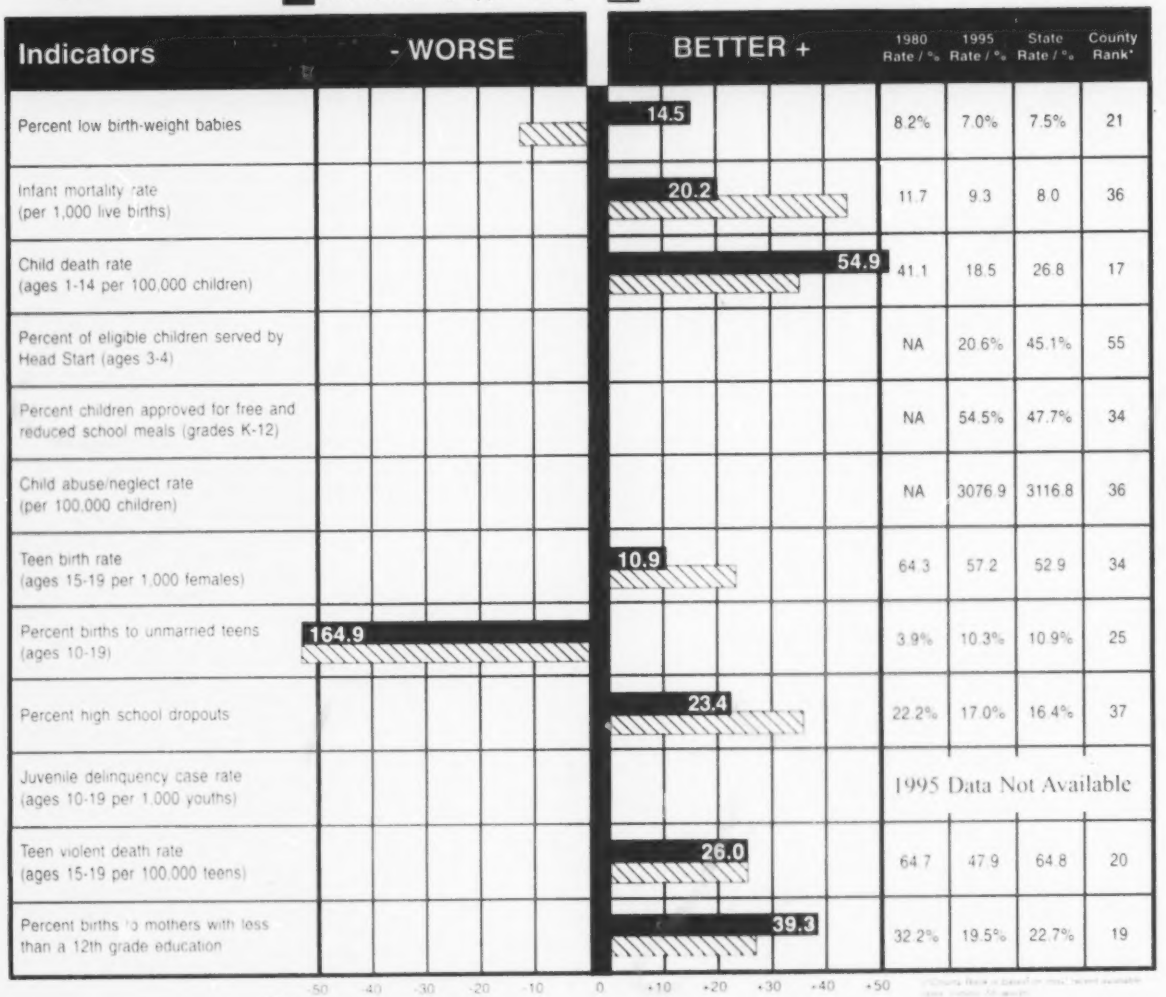
THE ARNOLD AGENCY

Lewis County

Composite County Rank 27

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Indicators (- WORSE / BETTER +)	1980 Rate / %	1995 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	8.2%	7.0%	7.5%	21
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.7	9.3	8.0	36
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	41.1	18.5	26.8	17
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	20.6%	45.1%	55
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	54.5%	47.7%	34
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	3076.9	3116.8	36
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	64.3	57.2	52.9	34
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	3.9%	10.3%	10.9%	25
Percent high school dropouts	22.2%	17.0%	16.4%	37
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	64.7	47.9	64.8	20
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	32.2%	19.5%	22.7%	19

*Counties have a rank based on most recent available data. Counties not ranked have insufficient data.

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	18,813	17,623	-6.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,565	$5,972	67.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.5%	19.2%	101.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	79.6%	84.1%	5.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,638	2,197	-16.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,307	3,469	50.4%
Unemployment rate	10.0%	11.6%	16.0%
Total population under age 18	5,165	3,971	-23.1%
Percent population under age 18	27.5%	22.5%	-17.9%
Percent minority population	0.7%	1.1%	43.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.6%	1.2%	83.7%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.7%	18.1%	42.5%
Percent children in poverty	20.2%	31.4%	55.1%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,066	$22,273	-3.4%

ALPHA
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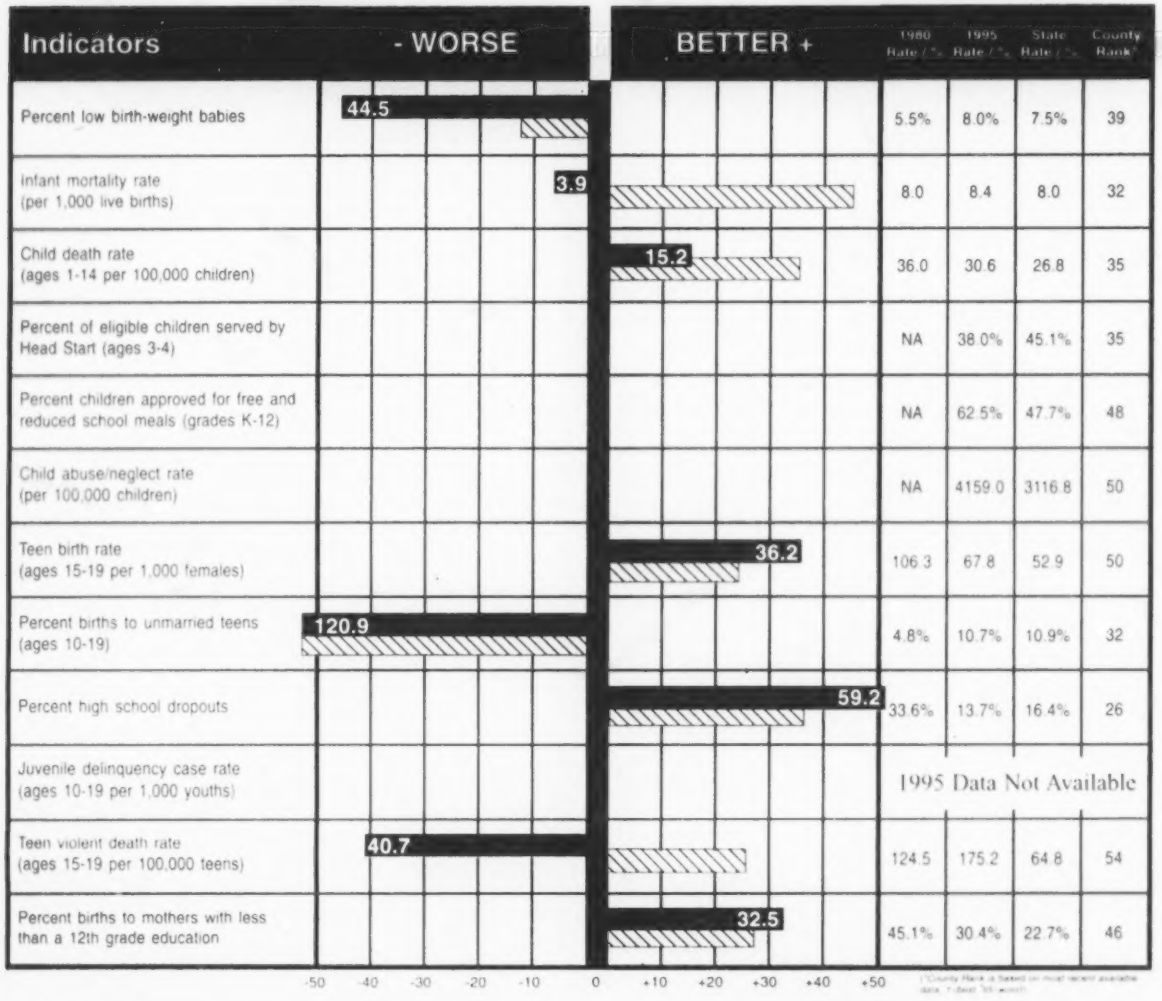
Lincoln County

Composite County Rank 54

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. (Ranked "50" is worst)

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	23,675	22,143	-6.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,818	$6,063	58.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	14.8%	28.2%	89.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	56.3%	82.8%	47.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,014	1,210	19.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,099	1,681	53.0%
Unemployment rate	14.3%	13.1%	-8.4%
Total population under age 18	7,894	5,748	-27.2%
Percent population under age 18	33.3%	26.0%	-22.2%
Percent minority population	0.2%	0.5%	151.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.5%	NM

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.2%	14.8%	44.0%
Percent children in poverty	28.9%	45.1%	56.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,166	$16,868	-20.3%

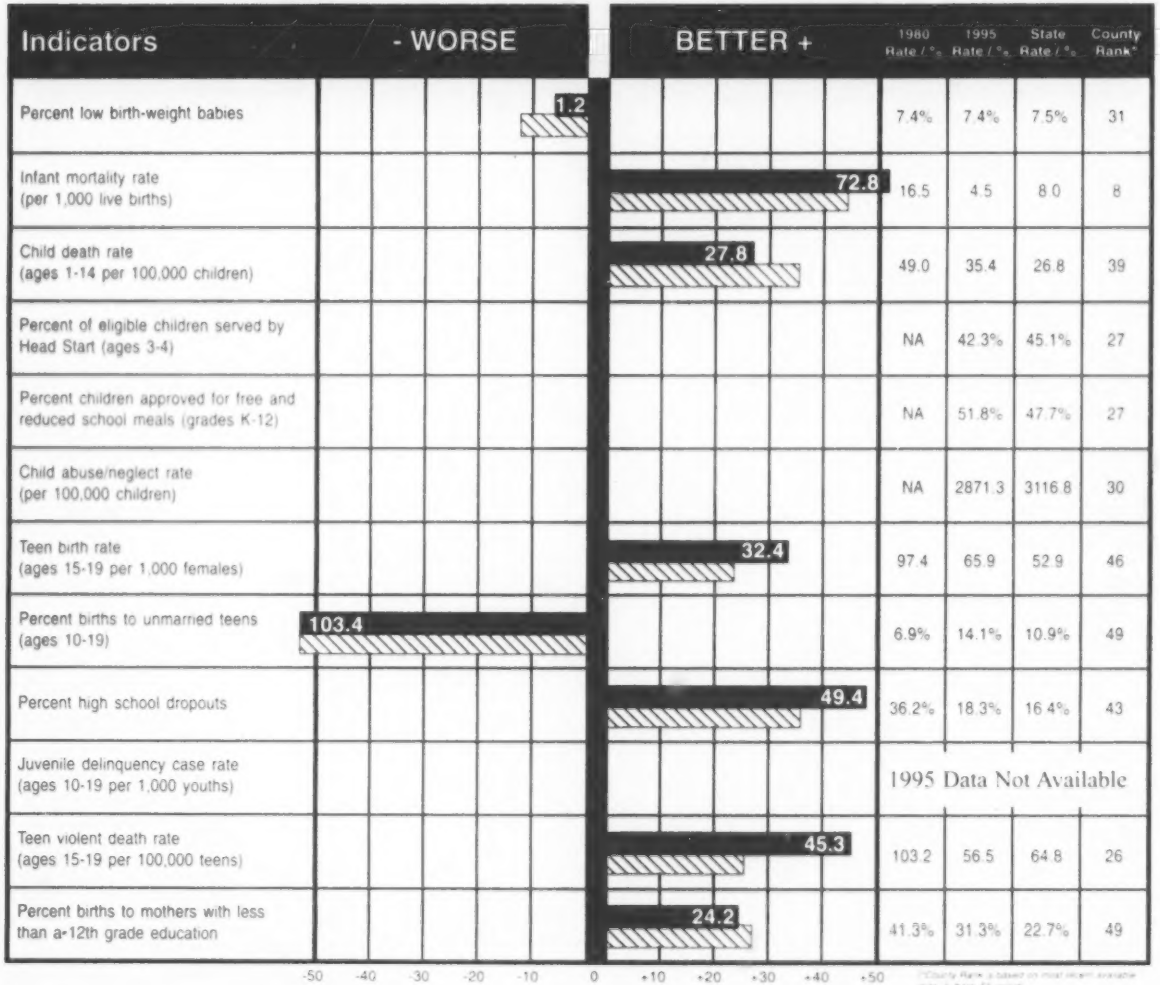
FOX
PHOTOGRAPHICS
A West Virginia Company

Logan County

Composite County Rank 43

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators (- WORSE / BETTER +)	1980 Rate / %	1995 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.4%	7.4%	7.5%	31
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.5	4.5	8.0	8
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	49.0	35.4	26.8	39
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	42.3%	45.1%	27
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	51.8%	47.7%	27
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2871.3	3116.8	30
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	97.4	65.9	52.9	46
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	6.9%	14.1%	10.9%	49
Percent high school dropouts	36.2%	18.3%	16.4%	43
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	103.2	56.5	64.8	26
Percent births to mothers with less than a-12th grade education	41.3%	31.3%	22.7%	49

*County Rank is based on most recent available data (1 best, 55 worst)

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	50,679	42,349	-16.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,322	$5,968	79.6%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.7%	23.7%	121.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	47.8%	69.7%	45.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	8,461	5,317	-37.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	6,334	8,210	29.6%
Unemployment rate	8.6%	12.2%	41.9%
Total population under age 18	16,758	10,921	-34.8%
Percent population under age 18	33.1%	25.8%	-22.0%
Percent minority population	4.7%	4.3%	-7.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.7%	4.4%	-5.2%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.6%	17.5%	50.1%
Percent children in poverty	21.9%	37.3%	70.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$25,483	$21,100	-17.2%

The United Methodist Foundation of West Virginia, Inc.

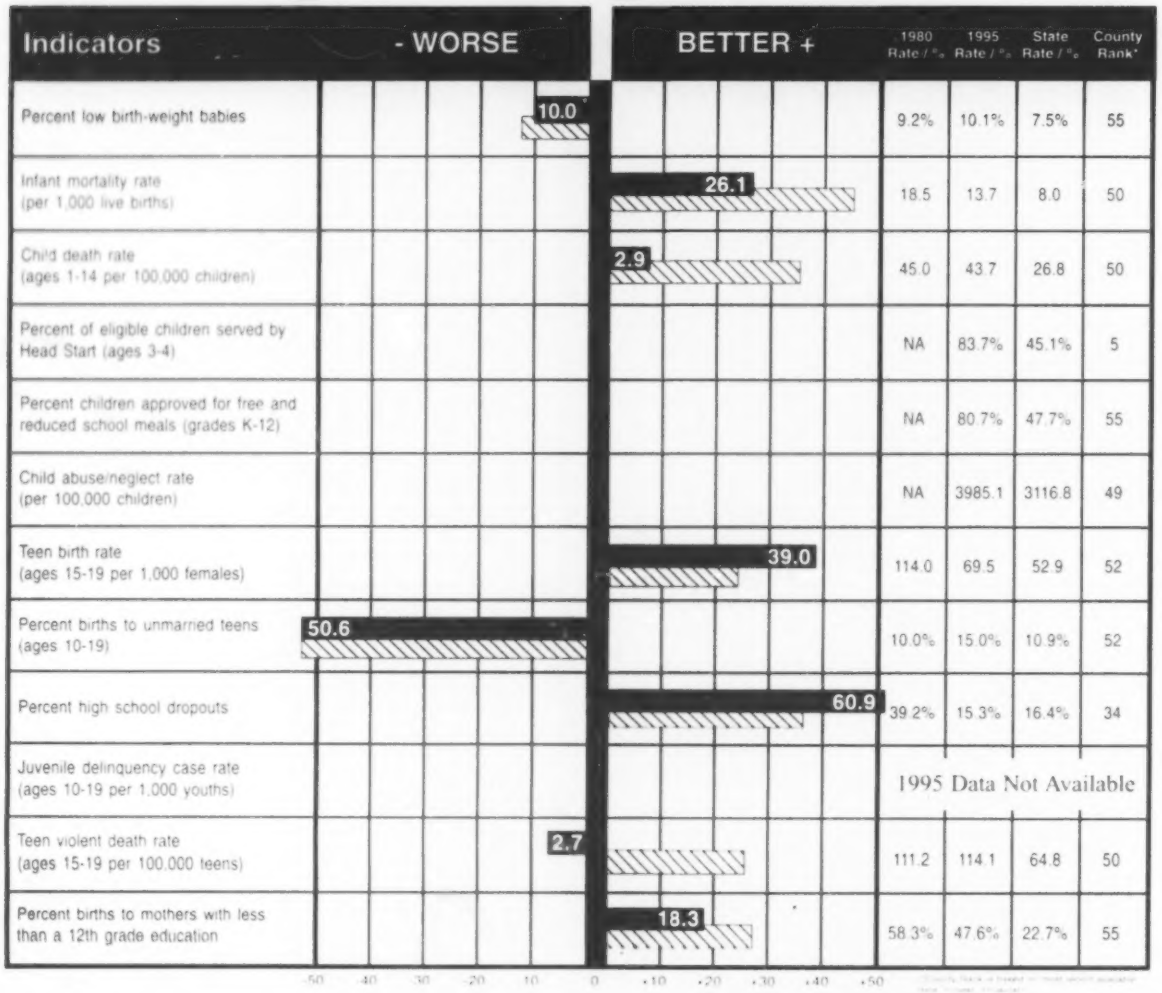
Assisting United Methodists and others to provide lasting gifts to benefit and serve the needs of children and communities in West Virginia.

McDowell County

Composite County Rank 55

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

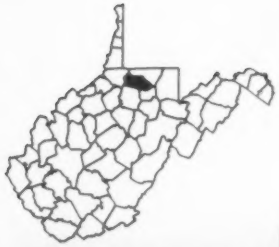
Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	49,899	32,411	-35.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,440	$6,304	83.2%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	22.5%	33.3%	47.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	48.8%	62.7%	28.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	9,046	2,198	-75.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,942	3,082	-21.8%
Unemployment rate	13.0%	12.4%	-4.6%
Total population under age 18	17,225	8,649	-49.8%
Percent population under age 18	34.5%	26.7%	-22.7%
Percent minority population	15.0%	14.2%	-5.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	14.2%	15.0%	5.9%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	13.8%	19.1%	38.1%
Percent children in poverty	31.2%	50.3%	61.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,729	$15,756	-27.5%

Herman&Cormany
Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

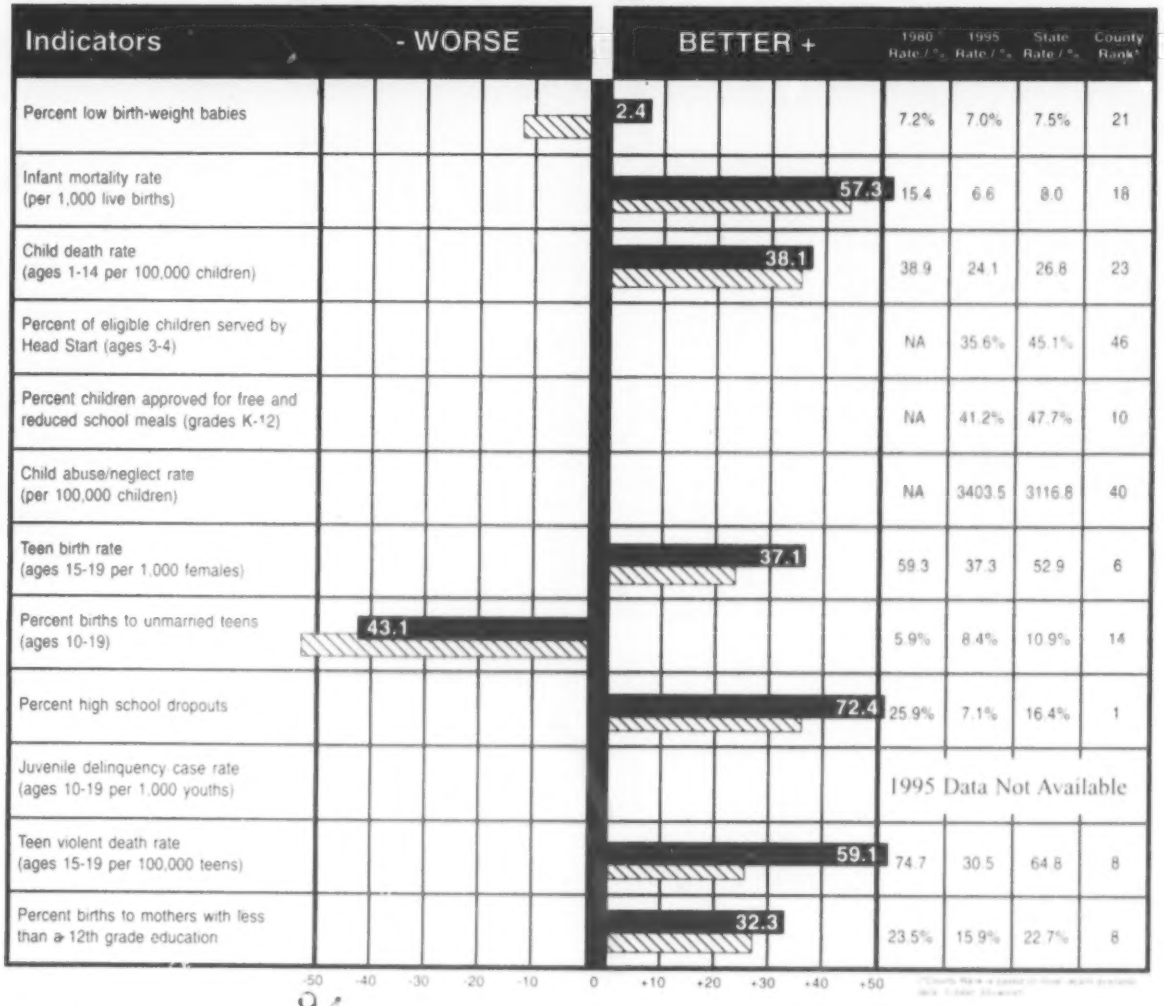


Marion County

Composite County Rank 4

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	65,789	57,793	-12.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,981	$5,486	37.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.2%	19.0%	87.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.3%	78.9%	3.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	11,812	8,405	-28.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	9,764	12,393	26.9%
Unemployment rate	9.9%	8.8%	-11.1%
Total population under age 18	17,369	12,499	-28.0%
Percent population under age 18	26.4%	21.6%	-18.1%
Percent minority population	4.0%	4.3%	9.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.8%	5.1%	5.4%

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.5%	17.0%	35.7%
Percent children in poverty	16.6%	26.5%	59.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,266	$25,963	-4.8%

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Marshall County

Composite County Rank 6

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

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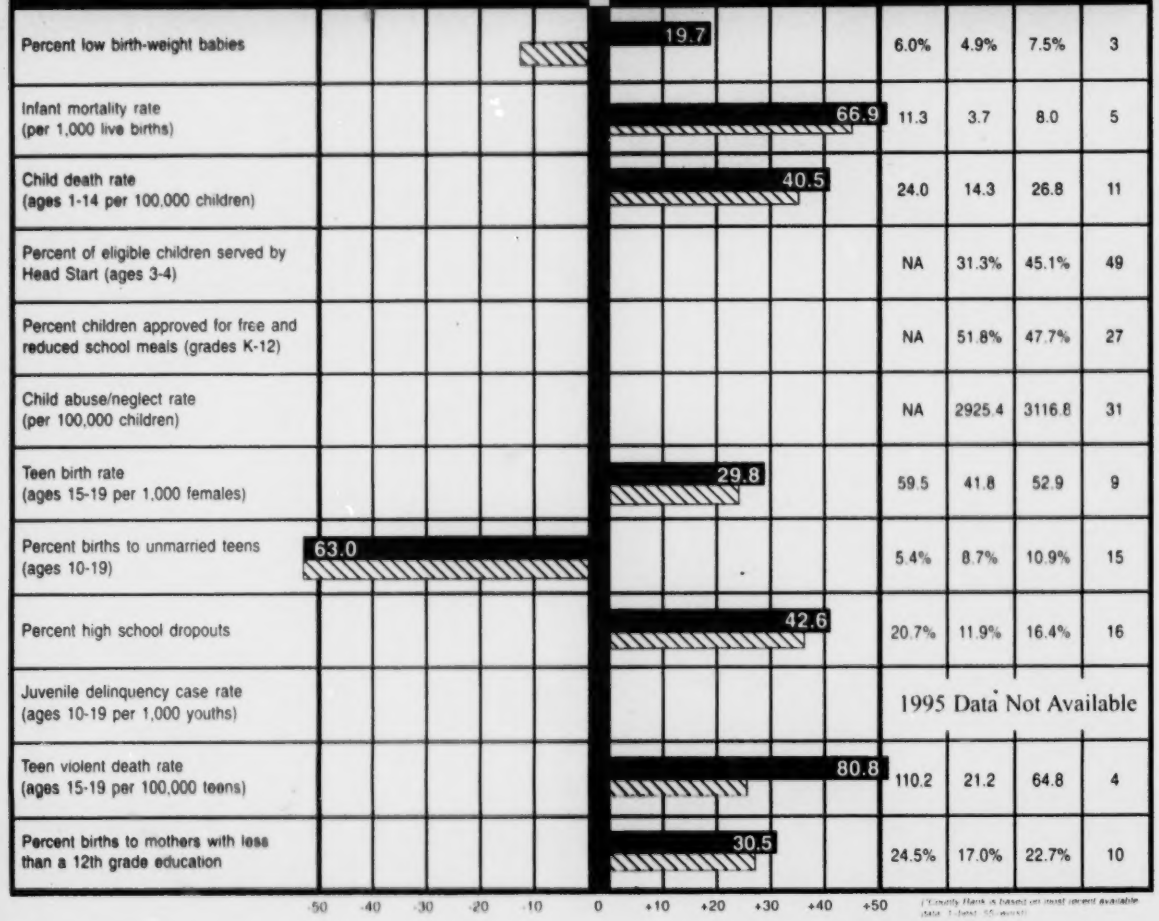
Indicators	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.0%	4.9%	7.5%	3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.3	3.7	8.0	5
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	24.0	14.3	26.8	11
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	31.3%	45.1%	49
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	51.8%	47.7%	27
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2925.4	3116.8	31
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	59.5	41.8	52.9	9
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	5.4%	8.7%	10.9%	15
Percent high school dropouts	20.7%	11.9%	16.4%	16
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	110.2	21.2	64.8	4
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	24.5%	17.0%	22.7%	10



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. (Ranked 55 overall)

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	41,608	36,580	-12.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$4,040	$6,524	61.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.4%	15.1%	79.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	83.9%	82.9%	-1.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	8,353	5,320	-36.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,224	5,841	38.3%
Unemployment rate	11.9%	7.5%	-37.0%
Total population under age 18	12,020	8,405	-30.1%
Percent population under age 18	28.9%	23.0%	-20.5%
Percent minority population	1.0%	1.4%	44.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.9%	1.5%	76.3%

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.1%	16.3%	47.3%
Percent children in poverty	11.8%	21.4%	80.9%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$31,045	$26,974	-13.1%

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Mason County

Composite County Rank 25

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

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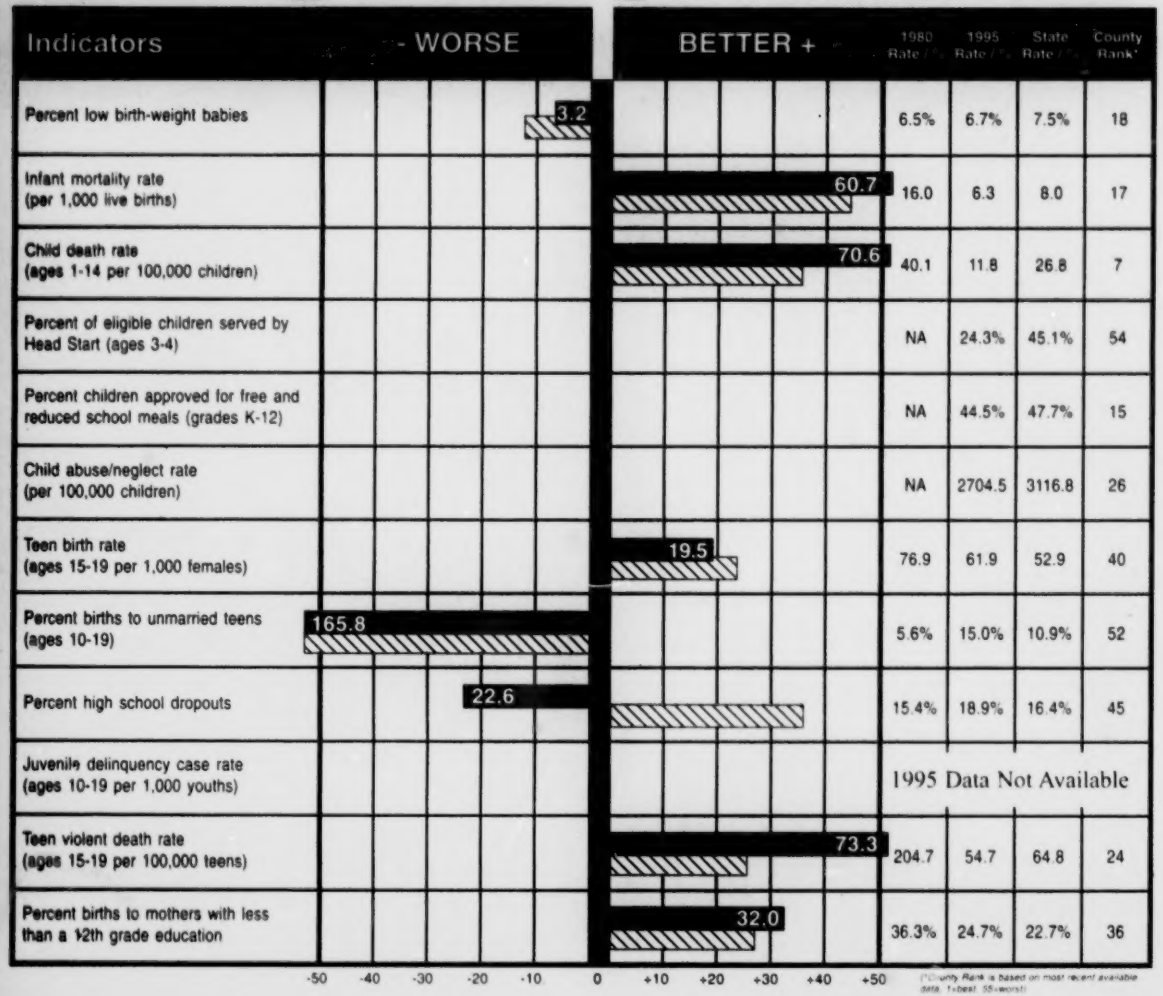


Indicators	1980 Rate / %	1995 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.5%	6.7%	7.5%	18
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.0	6.3	8.0	17
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	40.1	11.8	26.8	7
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	24.3%	45.1%	54
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	44.5%	47.7%	15
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2704.5	3116.8	26
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	76.9	61.9	52.9	40
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	5.6%	15.0%	10.9%	52
Percent high school dropouts	15.4%	18.9%	16.4%	45
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	204.7	54.7	64.8	24
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	36.3%	24.7%	22.7%	36

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst

Background Facts

	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	27,045	25,674	-5.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,919	$6,122	56.2%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	6.3%	16.0%	153.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	66.4%	80.4%	21.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,529	3,685	-18.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,828	3,587	26.8%
Unemployment rate	12.8%	11.7%	-8.6%
Total population under age 18	8,041	6,131	-23.8%
Percent population under age 18	29.7%	23.9%	-19.7%
Percent minority population	0.9%	1.2%	29.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	1.4%	20.3%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.4%	16.3%	57.8%
Percent children in poverty	16.0%	27.5%	71.8%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$26,720	$24,125	-9.7%

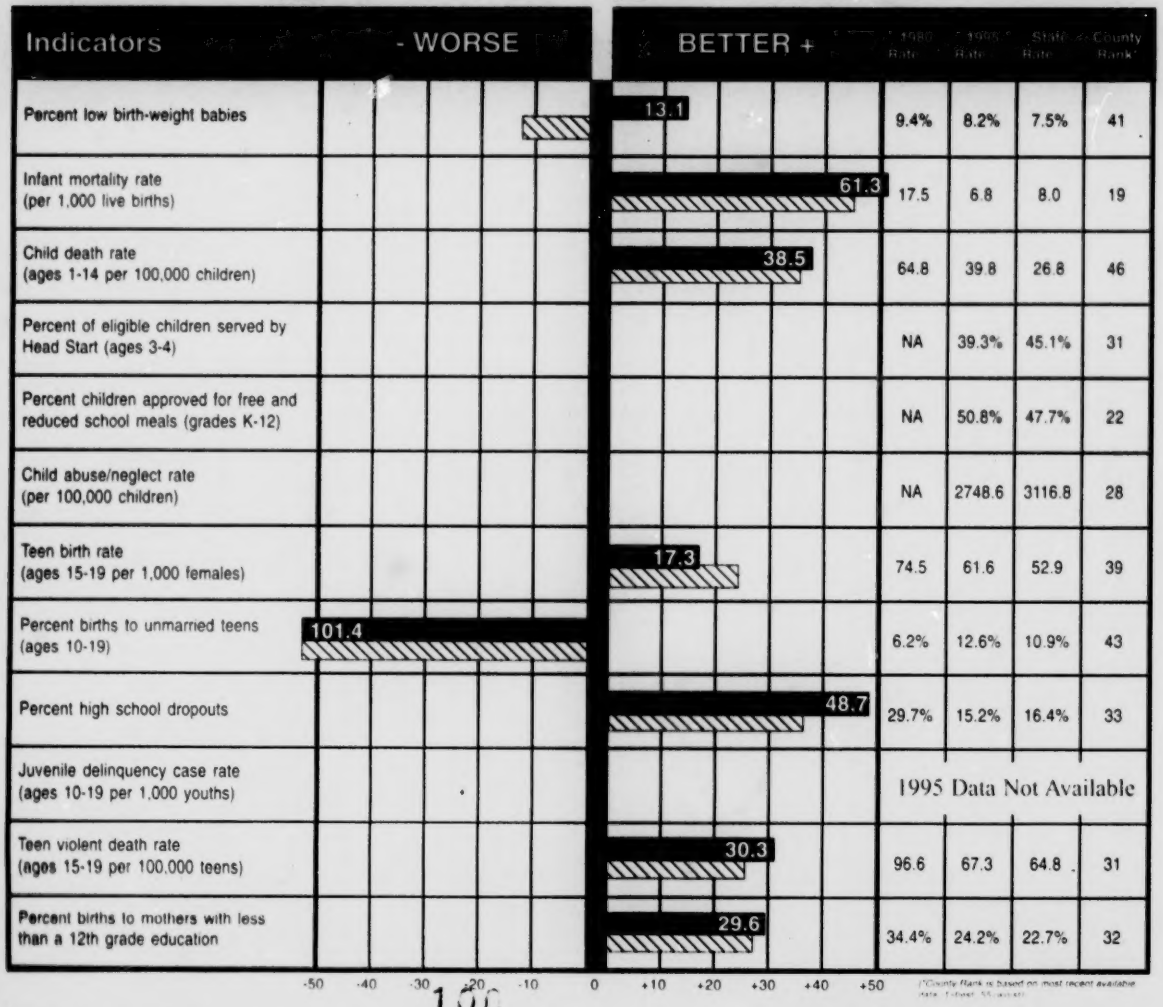
Ford Coal Company

Mercer County

Composite County Rank 45

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	9.4%	8.2%	7.5%	41
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.5	6.8	8.0	19
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	64.8	39.8	26.8	46
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	39.3%	45.1%	31
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	50.8%	47.7%	22
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2748.6	3116.8	28
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	74.5	61.6	52.9	39
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	6.2%	12.6%	10.9%	43
Percent high school dropouts	29.7%	15.2%	16.4%	33
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	96.6	67.3	64.8	31
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	34.4%	24.2%	22.7%	32

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. (Lowest = 55, worst)

Background Facts

Total population	73,942	64,720	-12.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,517	$5,839	66.0%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	11.9%	18.5%	55.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.6%	71.3%	5.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	9,063	7,108	-21.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	13,970	15,805	13.1%
Unemployment rate	9.2%	5.7%	-38.0%
Total population under age 18	20,938	14,676	-29.9%
Percent population under age 18	28.3%	22.7%	-19.9%
Percent minority population	7.4%	7.4%	0.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	8.0%	9.3%	15.0%

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	12.5%	18.0%	44.5%
Percent children in poverty	19.9%	29.3%	47.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$25,663	$24,020	-6.4%

NASW National Association of Social Workers

Mineral County

Composite County Rank 8

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

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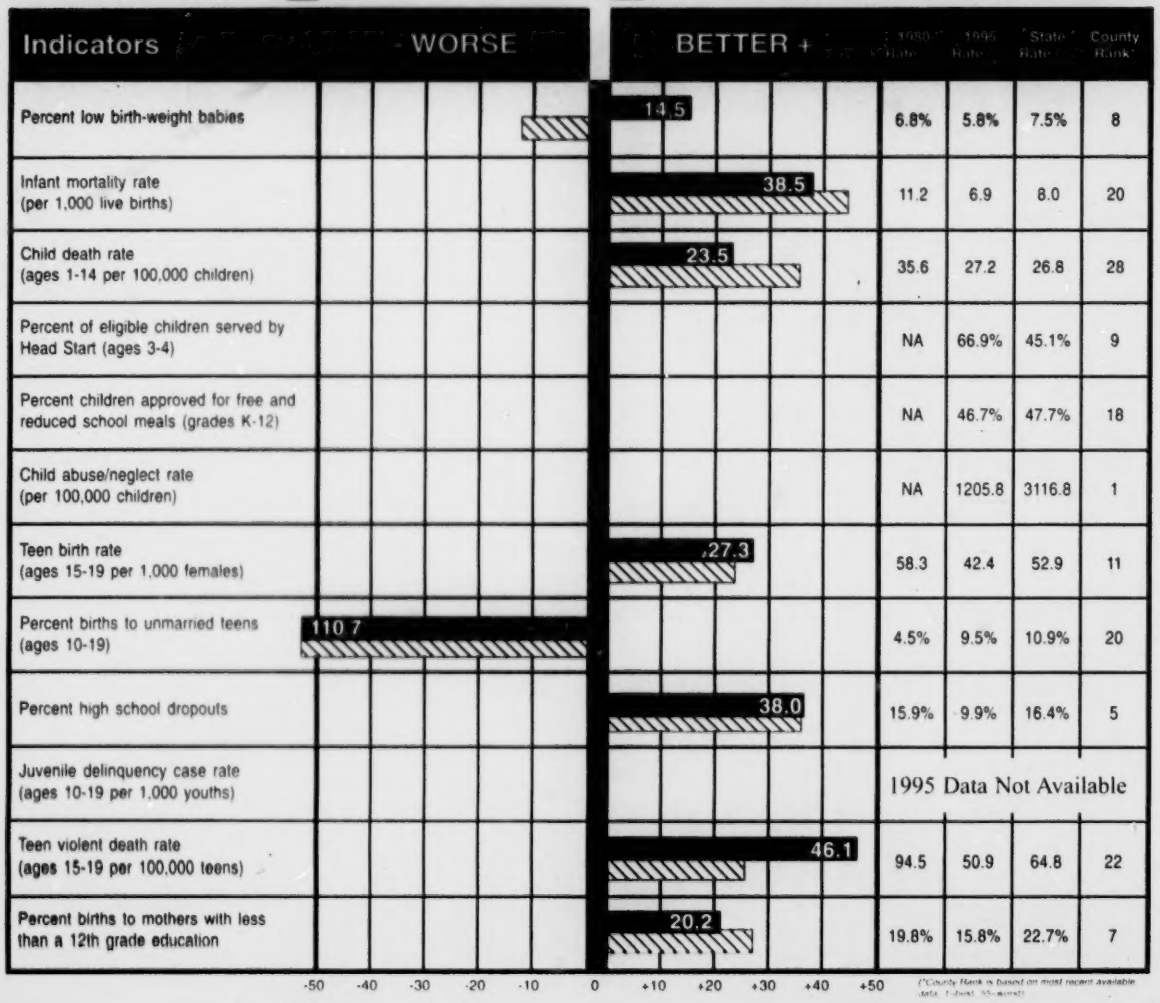


("County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts

Total population	27,234	27,367	0.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,574	$5,847	63.6%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.9%	12.2%	37.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.6%	81.8%	6.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,457	2,494	-27.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,503	3,874	54.8%
Unemployment rate	8.0%	6.5%	-18.8%
Total population under age 18	8,150	6,570	-19.4%
Percent population under age 18	29.9%	24.0%	-19.8%
Percent minority population	3.3%	3.4%	3.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.1%	4.3%	4.8%

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	10.7%	14.7%	37.5%
Percent children in poverty	16.8%	19.4%	15.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$25,631	$26,895	4.9%

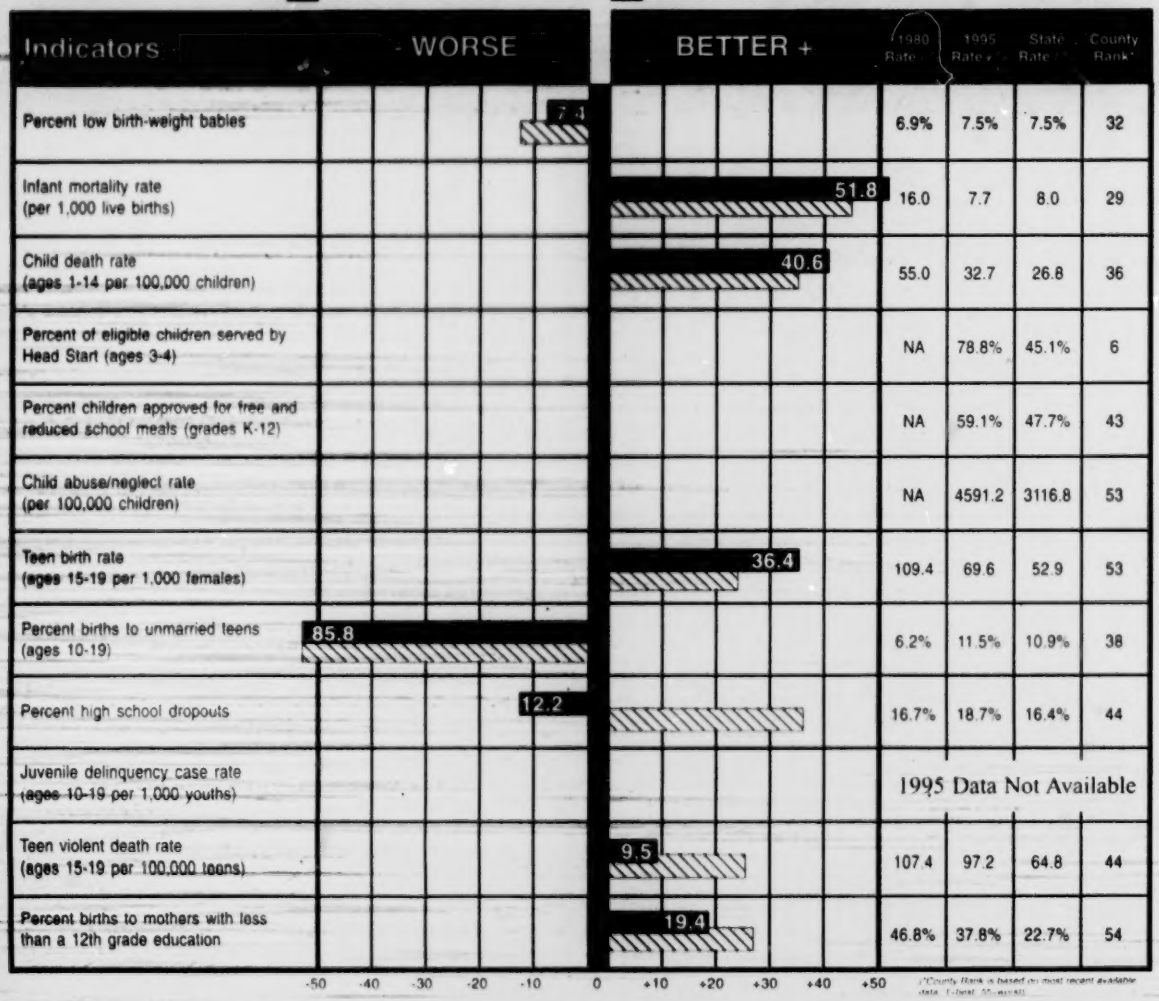
Burlington United Methodist Family Services, Inc.

Mingo County

Composite County Rank 50

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst.

Background Facts

			Change
Total population	37,336	33,439	-10.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,302	$6,224	88.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	18.2%	29.0%	59.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	42.6%	75.1%	76.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,182	6,057	16.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,084	4,411	8.0%
Unemployment rate	9.6%	13.6%	41.7%
Total population under age 18	13,126	9,501	-27.6%
Percent population under age 18	35.2%	28.4%	-19.2%
Percent minority population	3.1%	3.5%	10.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.9%	3.4%	16.4%

Background Facts

			Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.5%	18.6%	48.4%
Percent children in poverty	30.2%	37.7%	24.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$22,900	$19,643	-14.2%

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION

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Monongalia County

Composite County Rank 5

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

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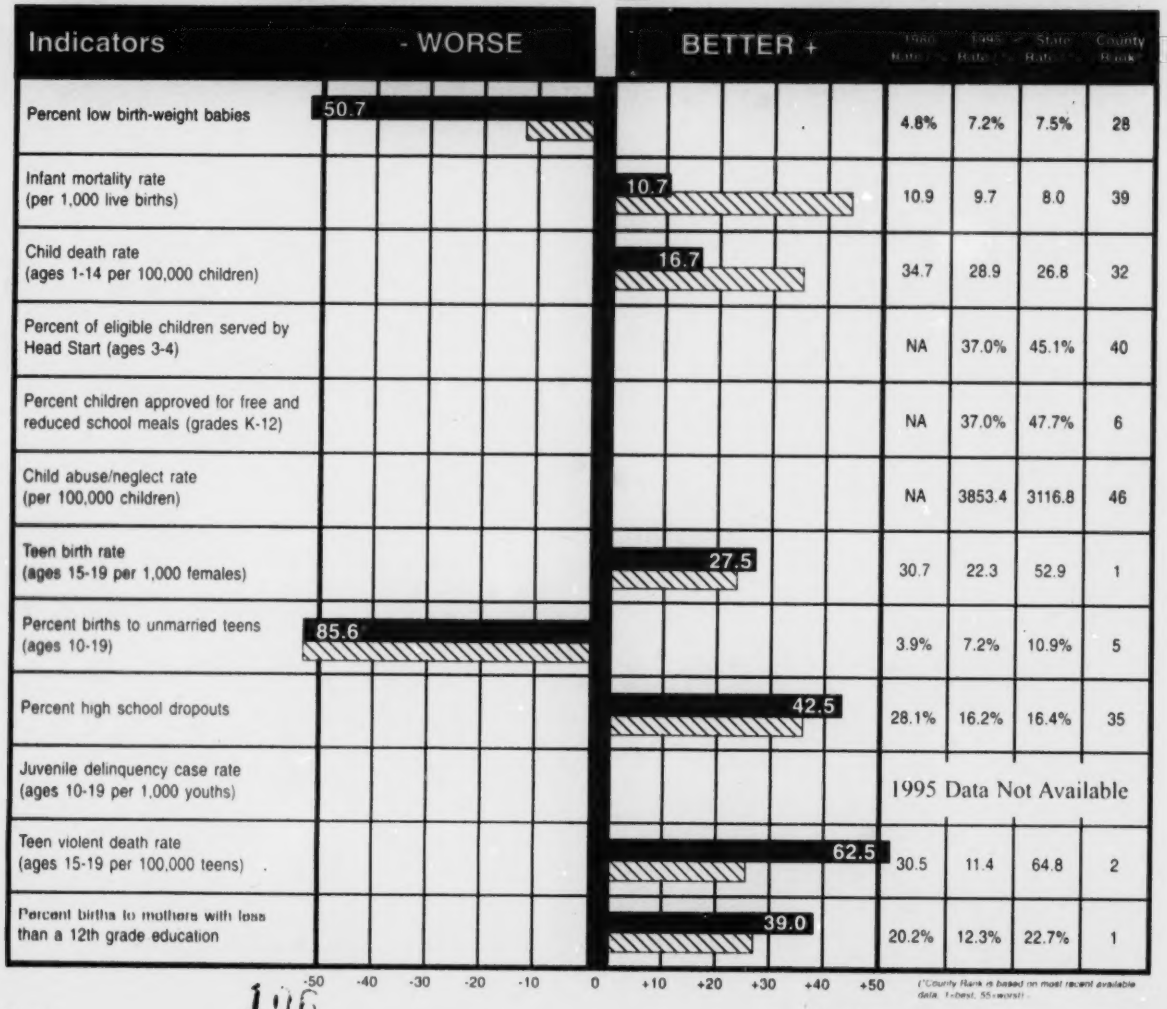

Background Facts

	1980	1995	Change
Total population	75,024	78,145	4.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,824	$5,743	50.2%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.5%	11.6%	156.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.2%	86.7%	12.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	10,470	11,239	7.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	11,520	22,759	97.6%
Unemployment rate	7.1%	4.3%	-39.4%
Total population under age 18	16,658	17,299	3.8%
Percent population under age 18	22.2%	22.1%	-0.3%
Percent minority population	3.7%	5.9%	60.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.7%	5.9%	56.9%

Background Facts

	1980	1995	Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.2%	15.8%	41.1%
Percent children in poverty	11.2%	19.1%	70.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,731	$30,426	5.9%

ALPHA

ALPHA ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED
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106

Monroe County

Composite County Rank 24

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

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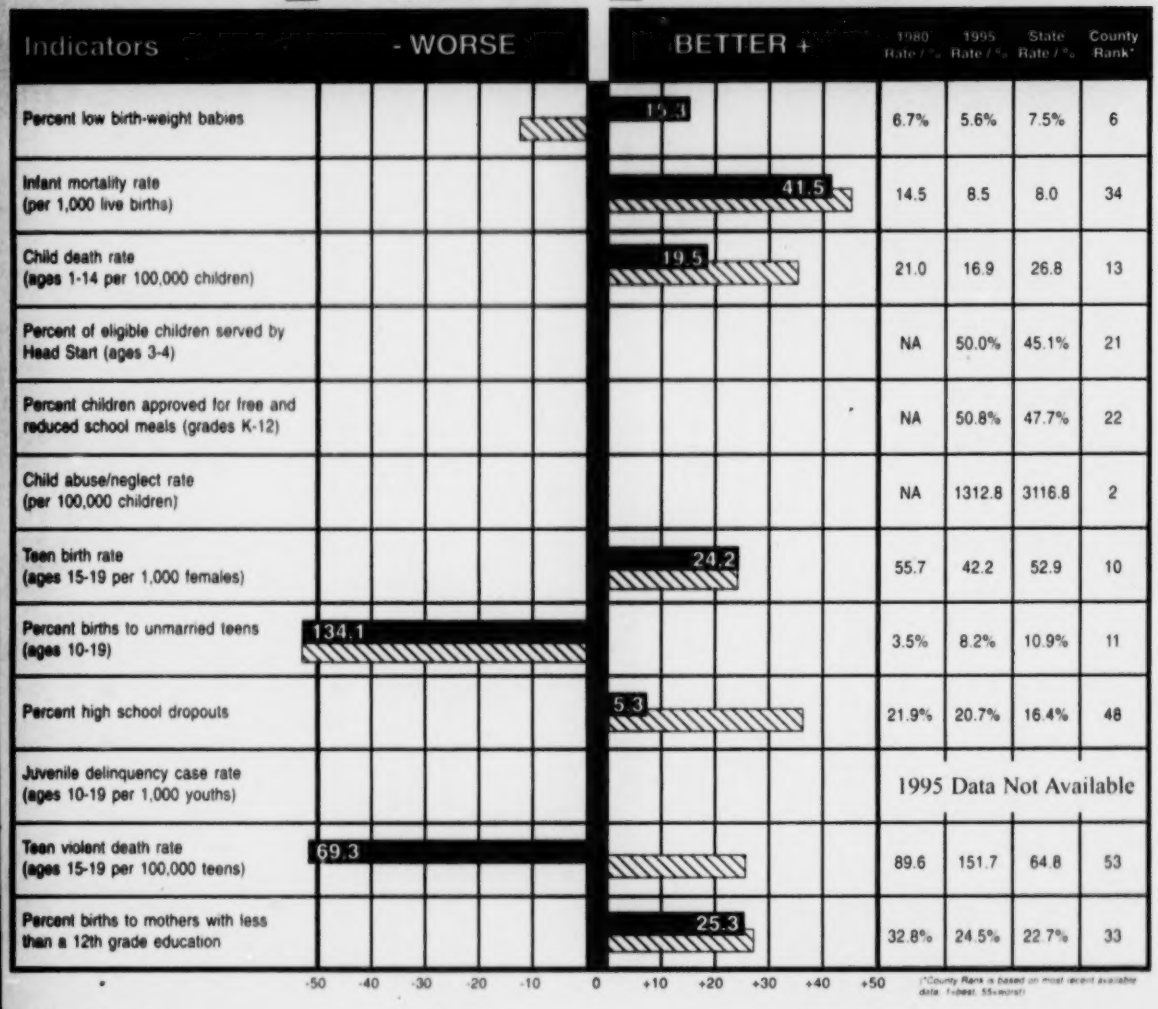

Indicators	1980 Rate / %	1995 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.7%	5.6%	7.5%	6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.5	8.5	8.0	34
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	21.0	16.9	26.8	13
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	50.0%	45.1%	21
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	50.8%	47.7%	22
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	1312.8	3116.8	2
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	55.7	42.2	52.9	10
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	3.5%	8.2%	10.9%	11
Percent high school dropouts	21.9%	20.7%	16.4%	48
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	89.6	151.7	64.8	53
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	32.8%	24.5%	22.7%	33

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst

Background Facts

	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	12,873	13,004	1.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,622	$6,213	71.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.5%	8.7%	94.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	55.1%	77.9%	41.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	976	1,088	11.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	855	1,186	38.7%
Unemployment rate	7.1%	6.9%	-2.8%
Total population under age 18	3,805	2,952	-22.4%
Percent population under age 18	29.6%	22.7%	-23.2%
Percent minority population	2.0%	2.0%	-3.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.8%	2.0%	13.1%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	8.7%	13.5%	55.0%
Percent children in poverty	25.3%	25.4%	0.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$19,792	$21,530	8.8%

In memory
of
Rudd Taylor and Emma Margaret Neel

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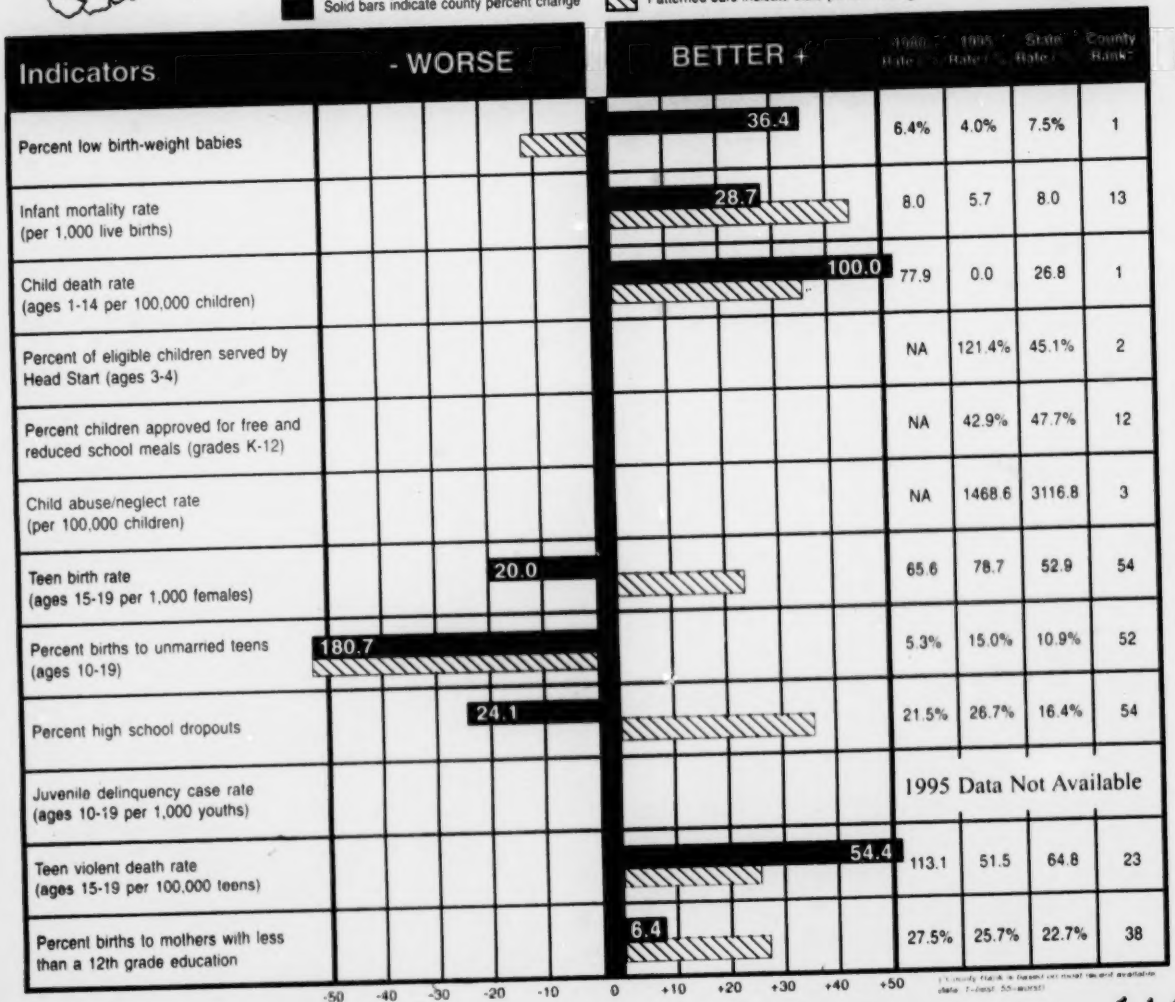
Morgan County

Composite County Rank 28

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.4%	4.0%	7.5%	1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.0	5.7	8.0	13
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	77.9	0.0	26.8	1
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	121.4%	45.1%	2
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	42.9%	47.7%	12
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	1468.6	3116.8	3
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	65.6	78.7	52.9	54
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	5.3%	15.0%	10.9%	52
Percent high school dropouts	21.5%	26.7%	16.4%	54
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	113.1	51.5	64.8	23
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	27.5%	25.7%	22.7%	38

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst

Background Facts

Total population	10,711	13,239	23.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,507	$5,481	56.3%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.7%	12.1%	158.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.3%	75.4%	0.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	872	1,427	63.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,039	2,013	93.7%
Unemployment rate	6.7%	5.8%	-13.4%
Total population under age 18	3,022	2,815	-6.9%
Percent population under age 18	28.2%	21.3%	-24.6%
Percent minority population	1.2%	1.6%	32.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.2%	1.5%	26.5%

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	8.5%	12.7%	50.1%
Percent children in poverty	20.6%	10.3%	-50.1%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$24,726	$28,252	14.3%

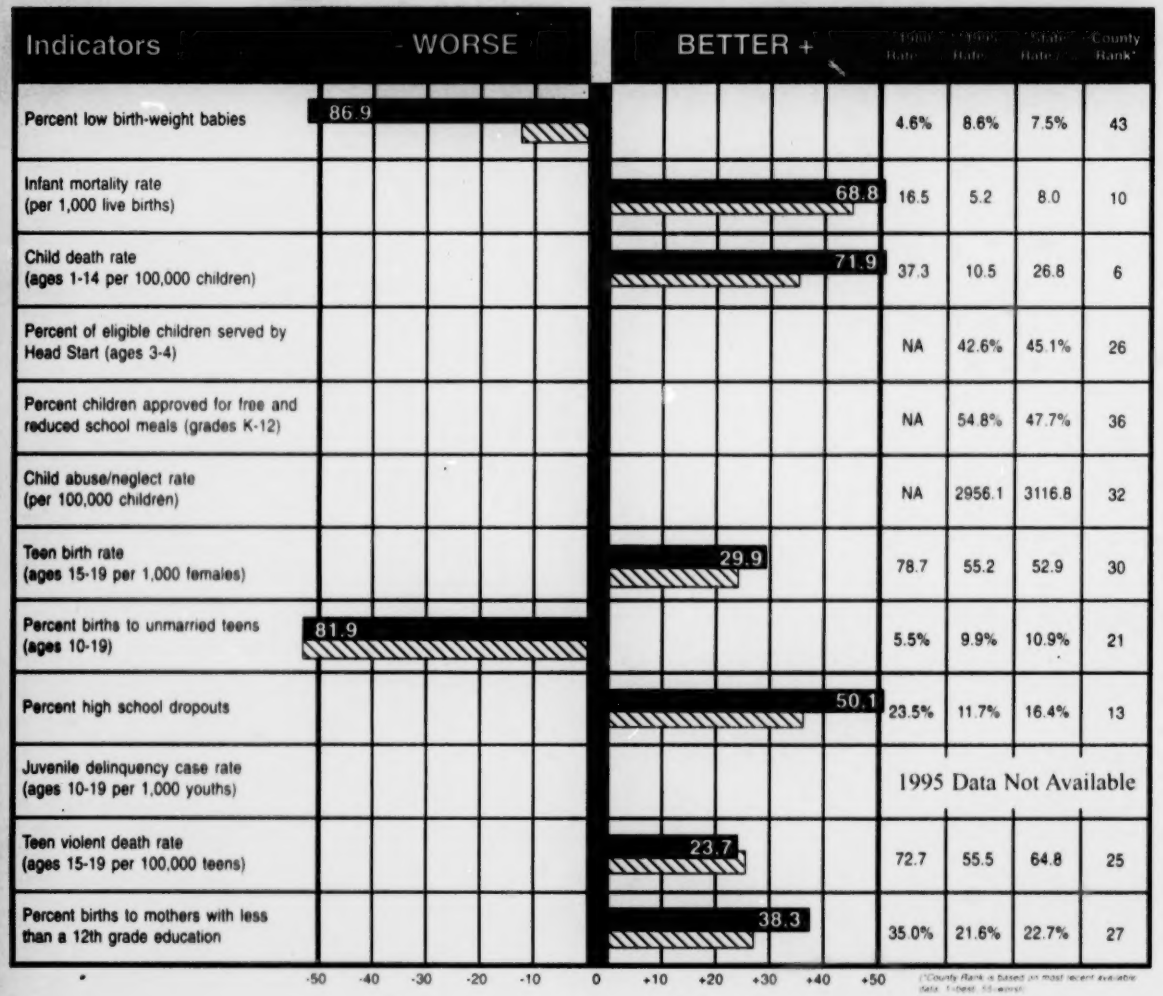
Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston

Nicholas County

Composite County Rank* 20

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change

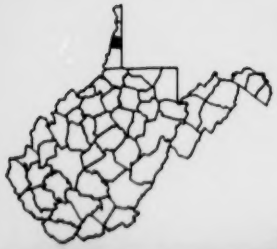


*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst

Background Facts	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	28,126	27,544	-2.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,201	$5,415	69.2%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.7%	20.6%	137.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	69.6%	84.1%	20.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	6,103	3,372	-44.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,989	4,461	49.2%
Unemployment rate	11.9%	10.1%	-15.1%
Total population under age 18	9,062	6,996	-22.8%
Percent population under age 18	32.2%	25.4%	-21.2%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.6%	128.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.8%	NM

Background Facts	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.5%	16.0%	52.6%
Percent children in poverty	21.0%	32.4%	54.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,688	$21,390	-9.7%

THE ELK RIVER RAILROAD, INC.

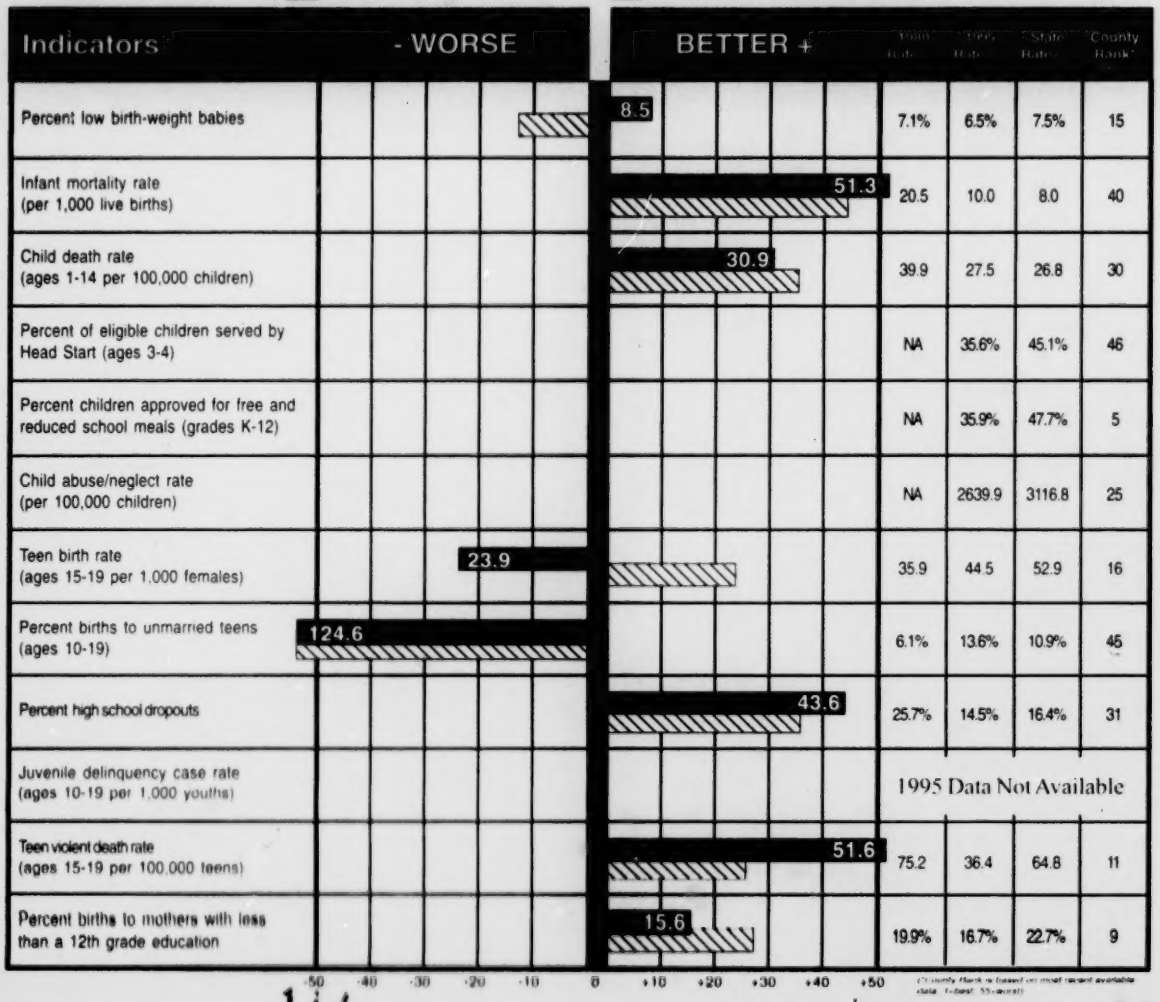


Ohio County

Composite County Rank 15

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.1%	6.5%	7.5%	15
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.5	10.0	8.0	40
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	39.9	27.5	26.8	30
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	35.6%	45.1%	46
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	35.9%	47.7%	5
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2639.9	3116.8	25
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	35.9	44.5	52.9	16
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	6.1%	13.6%	10.9%	45
Percent high school dropouts	25.7%	14.5%	16.4%	31
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	75.2	36.4	64.8	11
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	19.9%	16.7%	22.7%	9

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst

Background Facts

	1980	1995	% Change
Total population	61,389	49,836	-18.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$4,167	$5,818	39.6%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.0%	15.5%	53.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	81.7%	75.5%	-7.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	10,351	7,345	-29.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	18,506	22,106	19.5%
Unemployment rate	8.1%	5.1%	-37.0%
Total population under age 18	14,700	10,600	-27.9%
Percent population under age 18	23.9%	21.3%	-11.2%
Percent minority population	4.1%	4.5%	9.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	5.9%	6.2%	6.3%

Background Facts

	1980	1995	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	15.8%	21.2%	34.5%
Percent children in poverty	14.7%	20.8%	41.8%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$29,511	$30,037	1.8%

WHEELING HOSPITAL

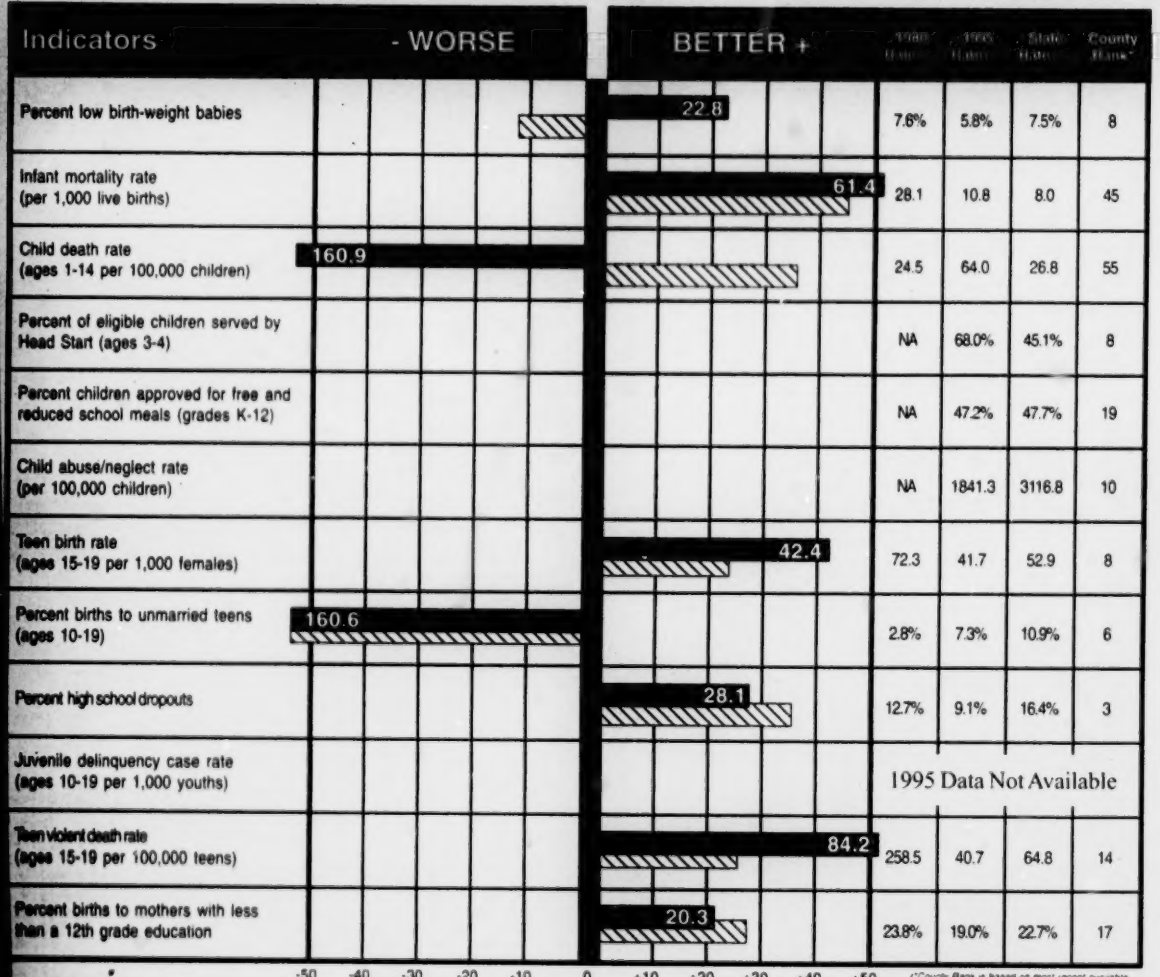
Pendleton County

Composite County Rank 13

Percent Change 1980-1995

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.6%	5.8%	7.5%	8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.1	10.8	8.0	45
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	24.5	64.0	26.8	55
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	68.0%	45.1%	8
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	47.2%	47.7%	19
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	1841.3	3116.8	10
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	72.3	41.7	52.9	8
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	2.8%	7.3%	10.9%	6
Percent high school dropouts	12.7%	9.1%	16.4%	3
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	258.5	40.7	64.8	14
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	23.8%	19.0%	22.7%	17

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts

			Change
Total population	7,910	8,140	2.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,812	$5,557	45.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.4%	6.1%	-35.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.7%	85.6%	16.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	913	1,293	41.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	682	1,211	77.6%
Unemployment rate	10.6%	4.8%	-54.7%
Total population under age 18	2,151	1,830	-14.9%
Percent population under age 18	27.2%	22.5%	-17.3%
Percent minority population	2.5%	2.6%	6.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.2%	3.4%	6.3%

Background Facts

			Change
Percent children in single-parent families	9.4%	11.4%	20.9%
Percent children in poverty	26.3%	16.9%	-35.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$19,795	$22,500	13.7%

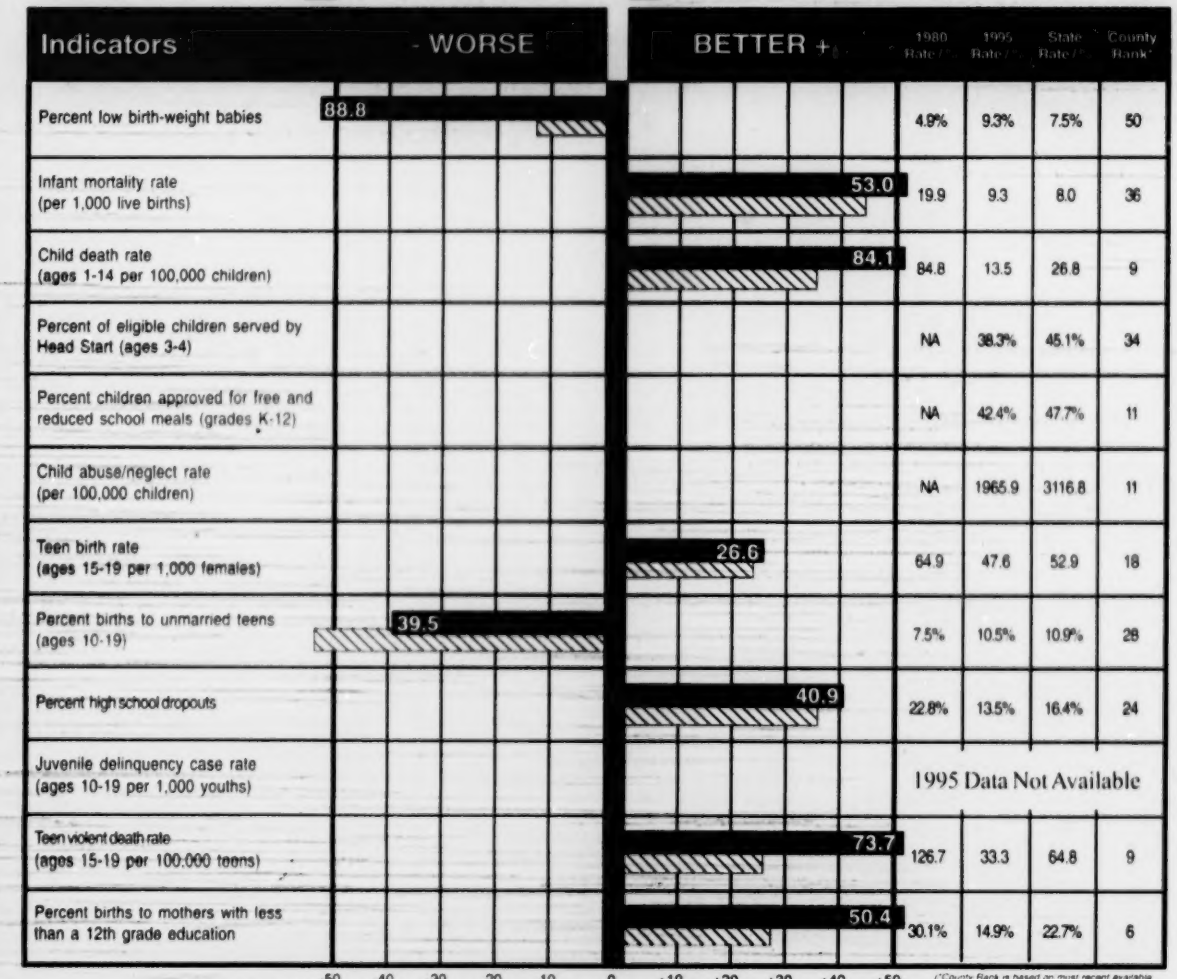
WEST VIRGINIA AFL-CIO
AFL CIO
CHARTERED NOV. 11, 1957

Pleasants County

Composite County Rank 10

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



(*County Rank is based on most recent available data: 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts

	1980	1995	Change
Total population	8,236	7,503	-8.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$5,129	$7,102	38.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	5.2%	11.3%	117.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	69.3%	77.3%	11.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,610	1,357	-48.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	892	1,236	38.6%
Unemployment rate	8.5%	10.5%	23.5%
Total population under age 18	2,510	1,803	-28.1%
Percent population under age 18	30.5%	24.0%	-21.1%
Percent minority population	0.4%	0.4%	21.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.3%	0.5%	46.2%

Background Facts

	1980	1995	Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.1%	16.8%	51.3%
Percent children in poverty	16.5%	25.2%	52.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,455	$26,110	-8.2%

100 YEARS
Camden-Clark Memorial Hospital
For Your Lifetime

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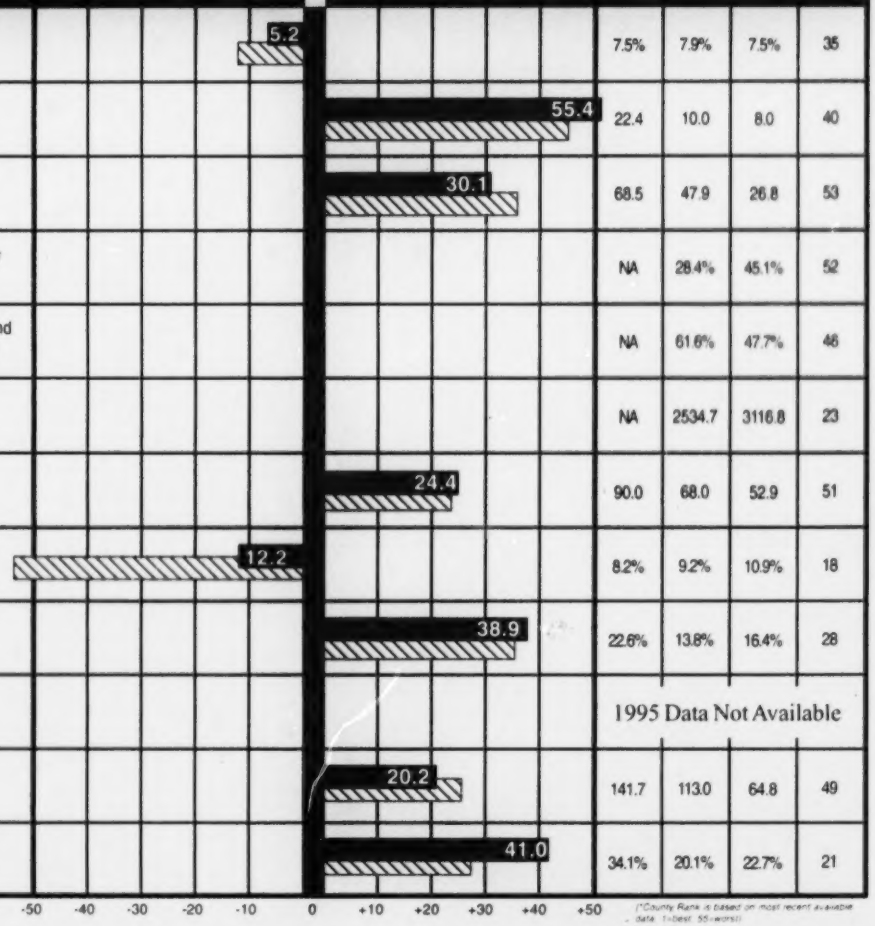
Pocahontas County

Composite County Rank 49

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change | Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	1980 Rate/%	1995 Rate/%	State Rate/%	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.5%	7.9%	7.5%	35
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.4	10.0	8.0	40
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	68.5	47.9	26.8	53
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	28.4%	45.1%	52
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	61.6%	47.7%	46
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2534.7	3116.8	23
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	90.0	68.0	52.9	51
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	8.2%	9.2%	10.9%	18
Percent high school dropouts	22.6%	13.8%	16.4%	28
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	141.7	113.0	64.8	49
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	34.1%	20.1%	22.7%	21



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst.

Background Facts	1980	1990	Change
Total population	9,919	9,140	-7.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$4,289	$5,922	38.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.7%	8.6%	-2.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	55.9%	80.6%	44.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,184	1,392	17.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,252	2,193	75.2%
Unemployment rate	11.2%	17.5%	56.3%
Total population under age 18	2,738	1,940	-29.2%
Percent population under age 18	27.6%	21.2%	-23.1%
Percent minority population	1.1%	1.3%	22.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.3%	1.1%	245.0%

Background Facts	1980	1990	Change
Percent children in single-parent families	9.4%	15.1%	60.4%
Percent children in poverty	13.3%	26.3%	97.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,045	$20,595	-10.6%

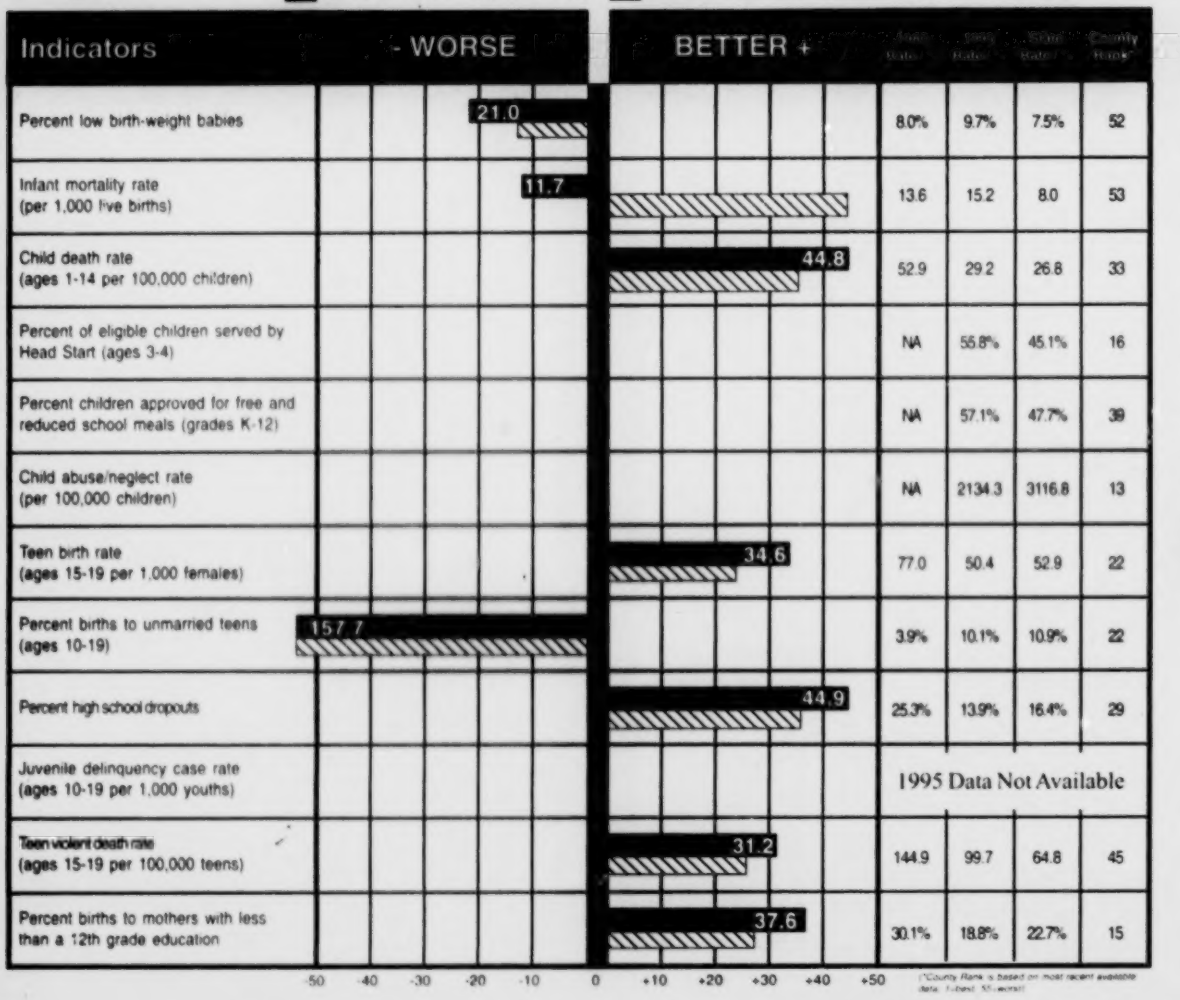
Ford Coal Company

Preston County

Composite County Rank 37*

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth-weight babies
21.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
11.7
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
44.8
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
34.6
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
157.7
Percent high school dropouts
44.9
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
31.2
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
37.6
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

Percent low birth-weight babies	8.0%	9.7%	7.5%	52
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.6	15.2	8.0	53
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	52.9	29.2	26.8	33
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	55.8%	45.1%	16
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	57.1%	47.7%	39
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2134.3	3116.8	13
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	77.0	50.4	52.9	22
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	3.9%	10.1%	10.9%	22
Percent high school dropouts	25.3%	13.9%	16.4%	29
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	144.9	99.7	64.8	45
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	30.1%	18.8%	22.7%	15

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. (1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts

Total population	30,460	29,960	-1.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,520	$5,362	52.3%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.5%	14.9%	56.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.9%	86.1%	26.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,600	3,218	-10.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,289	3,998	74.7%
Unemployment rate	10.8%	8.3%	-23.1%
Total population under age 18	9,392	7,515	-20.0%
Percent population under age 18	30.8%	25.1%	-18.6%
Percent minority population	0.5%	0.8%	70.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.5%	0.9%	89.6%

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	9.3%	13.0%	40.7%
Percent children in poverty	22.7%	22.7%	0.1%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,414	$23,222	-0.8%

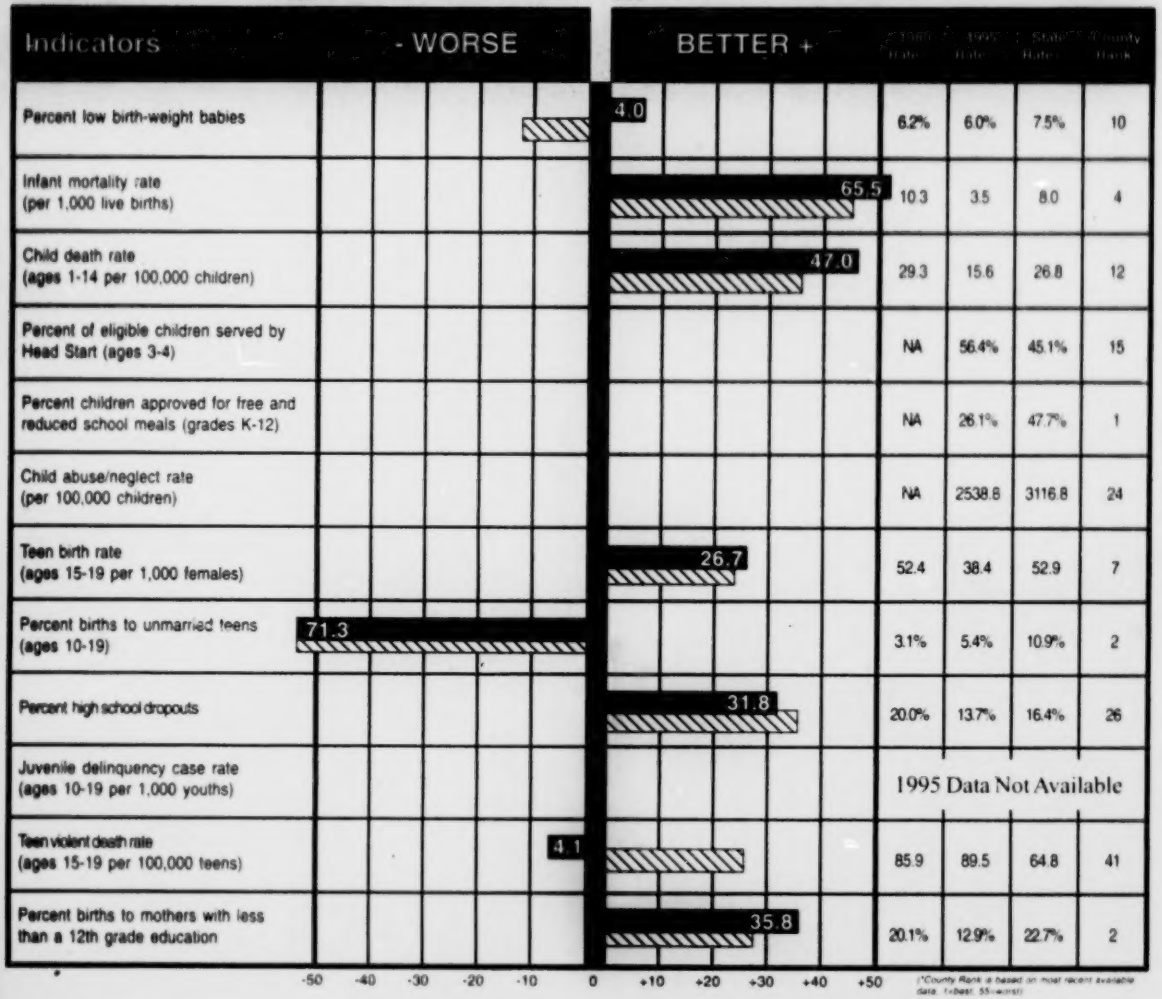
Ford Coal Company

Putnam County

Composite County Rank 2

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth-weight babies
4.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
65.5
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
47.0
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
26.7
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
71.3
Percent high school dropouts
31.8
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
1995 Data Not Available
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
4.1
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
35.8
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

Indicators	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.2%	6.0%	7.5%	10
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.3	3.5	8.0	4
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	29.3	15.6	26.8	12
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	56.4%	45.1%	15
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	26.1%	47.7%	1
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2538.8	3116.8	24
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	52.4	38.4	52.9	7
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	3.1%	5.4%	10.9%	2
Percent high school dropouts	20.0%	13.7%	16.4%	26
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	85.9	89.5	64.8	41
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	20.1%	12.9%	22.7%	2

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst.

Background Facts

Total population	38,181	46,818	27.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,553	$5,465	53.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.7%	8.8%	86.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.7%	86.0%	10.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,946	6,442	63.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,772	10,583	180.6%
Unemployment rate	10.5%	5.6%	-46.7%
Total population under age 18	11,616	12,098	4.1%
Percent population under age 18	30.4%	24.8%	-18.5%
Percent minority population	0.4%	1.2%	164.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.6%	1.5%	162.3%

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	8.4%	13.0%	54.5%
Percent children in poverty	11.4%	14.2%	24.8%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$30,877	$31,448	1.8%

RFRN

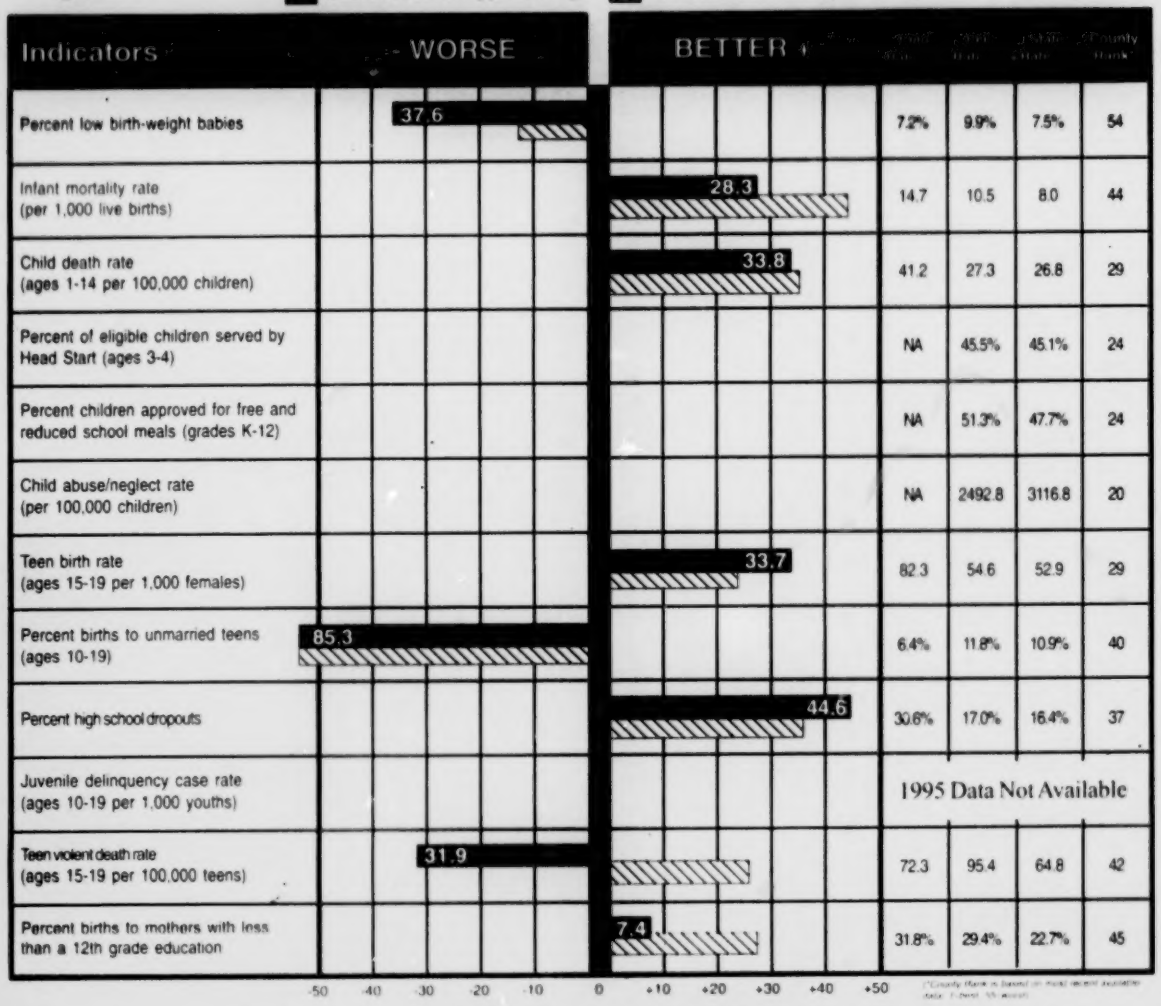
Regional Family Resource Network of Boone, Clay, Kanawha, and Putnam Counties.

Raleigh County

Composite County Rank 53

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators				County Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.2%	9.9%	7.5%	54
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.7	10.5	8.0	44
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	41.2	27.3	26.8	29
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	45.5%	45.1%	24
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	51.3%	47.7%	24
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2492.8	3116.8	20
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	82.3	54.6	52.9	29
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	6.4%	11.8%	10.9%	40
Percent high school dropouts	30.6%	17.0%	16.4%	37
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	72.3	95.4	64.8	42
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	31.8%	29.4%	22.7%	45

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. (Trend: 15 years)

Background Facts

Total population	86,821	78,416	-9.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,340	$5,852	75.2%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.2%	19.1%	131.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	45.0%	80.6%	79.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	11,798	8,449	-28.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	14,292	21,231	48.6%
Unemployment rate	9.9%	8.3%	-16.2%
Total population under age 18	26,270	18,927	-28.0%
Percent population under age 18	30.3%	24.1%	-20.2%
Percent minority population	8.5%	8.9%	3.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	9.2%	10.7%	15.6%

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	10.5%	17.8%	69.0%
Percent children in poverty	16.0%	28.8%	80.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,298	$24,391	-10.7%

Caperton Energy Company

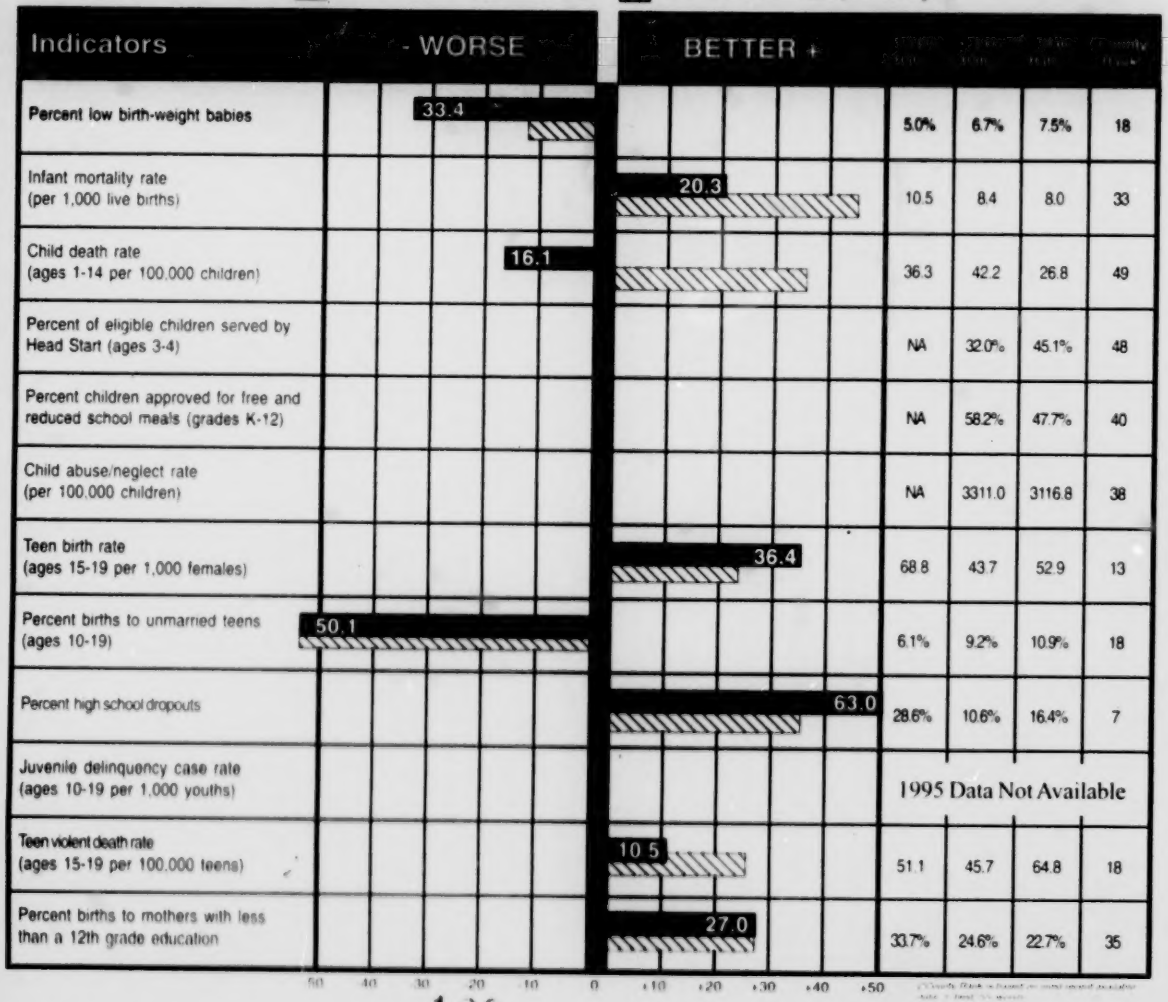
Randolph County

Composite County Rank 23

Percent Change 1980-1995

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth-weight babies
33.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
20.3
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
16.1
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
36.4
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
50.1
Percent high school dropouts
63.0
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
1995 Data Not Available
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
10.5
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
27.0
50 40 30 20 10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

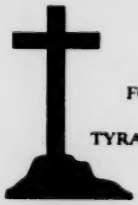
Indicators				
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.0%	6.7%	7.5%	18
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.5	8.4	8.0	33
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	36.3	42.2	26.8	49
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	32.0%	45.1%	48
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	58.2%	47.7%	40
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	3311.0	3116.8	38
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	68.8	43.7	52.9	13
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	6.1%	9.2%	10.9%	18
Percent high school dropouts	28.6%	10.6%	16.4%	7
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	51.1	45.7	64.8	18
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	33.7%	24.6%	22.7%	35

Background Facts

Total population	28,734	28,807	0.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,617	$5,413	49.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.2%	13.2%	61.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	68.1%	85.6%	25.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,082	3,992	-2.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	5,241	7,572	44.5%
Unemployment rate	9.8%	11.1%	13.3%
Total population under age 18	8,071	6,514	-19.3%
Percent population under age 18	28.1%	22.6%	-19.5%
Percent minority population	1.2%	2.0%	66.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.7%	1.8%	142.8%

Background Facts

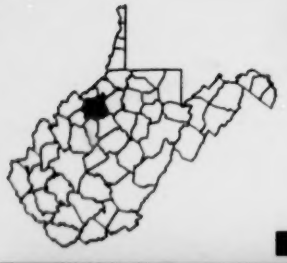
Percent children in single-parent families	10.8%	16.6%	53.8%
Percent children in poverty	21.0%	29.9%	42.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,483	$21,522	-8.4%



"FAITH AND ACTION JOINED IN LOVE"

FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

TYRAND COOPERATIVE MINISTRIES
MILL CREEK

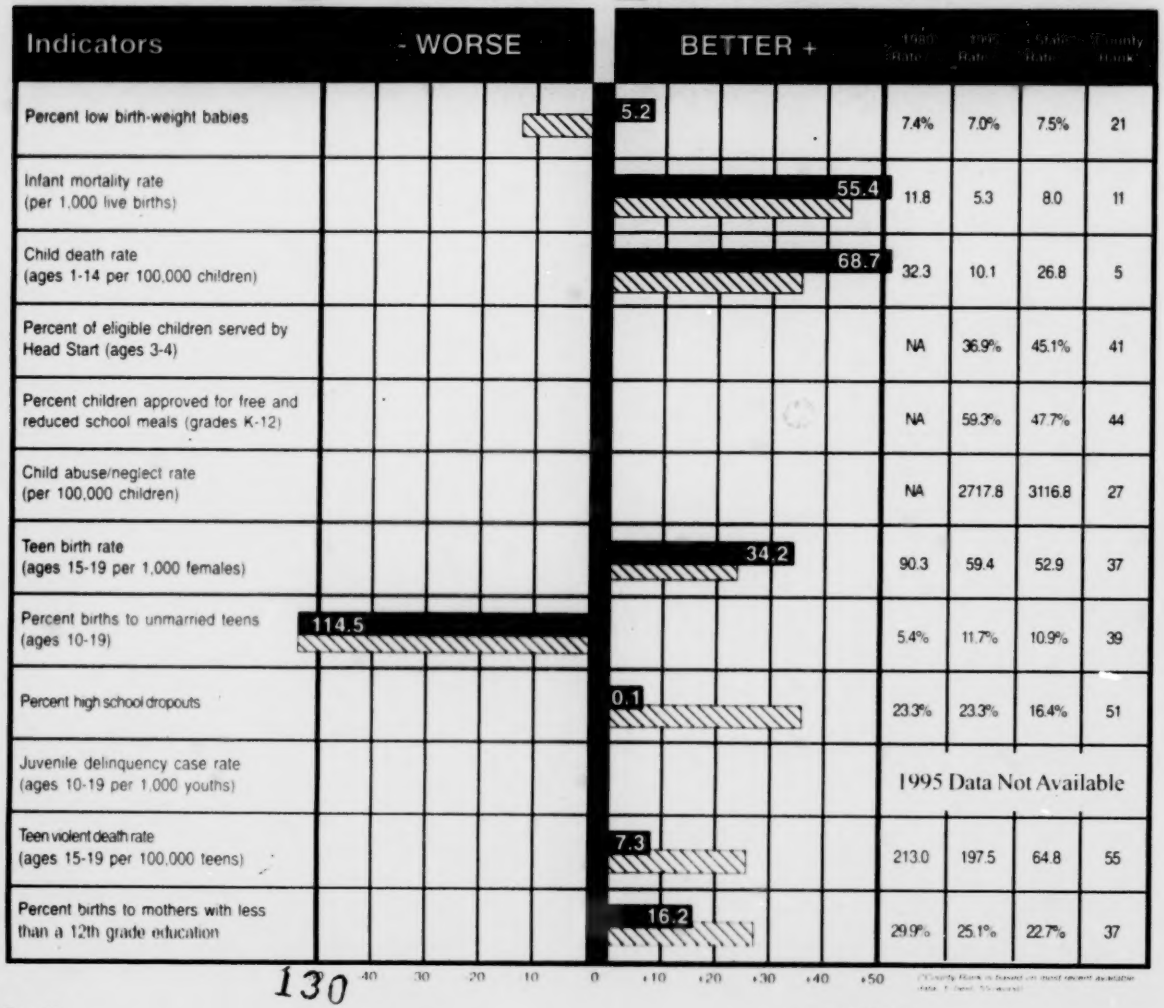


Ritchie County

Composite County Rank 40

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth-weight babies
5.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
55.4
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
68.7
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
34.2
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
114.5
Percent high school dropouts
0.1
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
7.3
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
16.2
40 30 20 10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

Percent low birth-weight babies	7.4%	7.0%	7.5%	21
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.8	5.3	8.0	11
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	32.3	10.1	26.8	5
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	36.9%	45.1%	41
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	59.3%	47.7%	44
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2717.8	3116.8	27
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	90.3	59.4	52.9	37
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	5.4%	11.7%	10.9%	39
Percent high school dropouts	23.3%	23.3%	16.4%	51
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	213.0	197.5	64.8	55
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	29.9%	25.1%	22.7%	37

130

Background Facts

Total population	11,442	10,233	-10.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,505	$6,512	85.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	6.1%	15.2%	148.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.6%	74.5%	10.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,877	2,016	7.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,008	1,318	30.8%
Unemployment rate	13.0%	13.4%	3.1%
Total population under age 18	3,258	2,321	-28.7%
Percent population under age 18	28.5%	22.7%	-20.3%
Percent minority population	0.2%	0.3%	67.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.3%	NM

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	11.7%	16.8%	43.6%
Percent children in poverty	22.0%	34.9%	58.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,023	$20,584	-2.1%

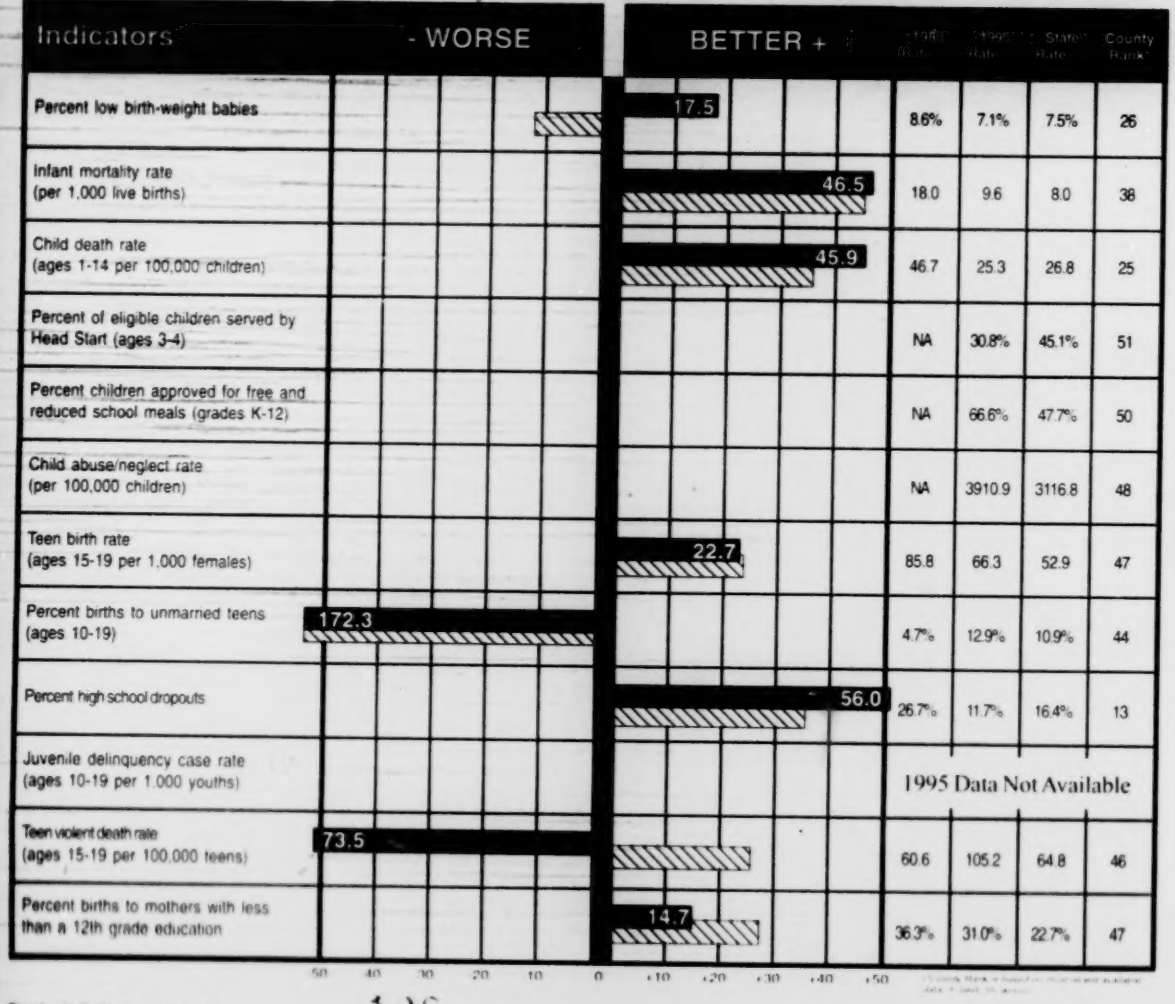
100 YEARS
Camden-Clark Memorial Hospital
For Your Lifetime

Roane County

Composite County Rank 46

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change | Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators - WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth-weight babies
17.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
46.5
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
45.9
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
22.7
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
172.3
Percent high school dropouts
56.0
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
73.5
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
14.7
50 40 30 20 10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

Indicators	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	8.6%	7.1%	7.5%	26
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.0	9.6	8.0	38
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	46.7	25.3	26.8	25
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	30.8%	45.1%	51
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	66.6%	47.7%	50
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	3910.9	3116.8	48
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	85.8	66.3	52.9	47
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	4.7%	12.9%	10.9%	44
Percent high school dropouts	26.7%	11.7%	16.4%	13
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	60.6	105.2	64.8	46
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	36.3%	31.0%	22.7%	47

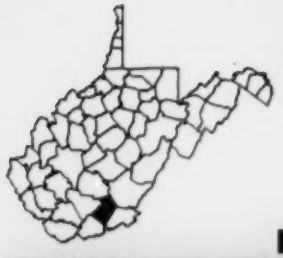
Background Facts

Total population	15,952	15,366	-3.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$2,986	$5,420	81.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.4%	18.5%	121.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	62.5%	74.7%	19.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,276	2,527	11.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,641	2,152	31.1%
Unemployment rate	11.4%	14.0%	22.8%
Total population under age 18	4,493	3,784	-15.8%
Percent population under age 18	28.2%	24.6%	-12.6%
Percent minority population	0.9%	0.8%	-16.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.8%	NM

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	10.4%	16.6%	58.8%
Percent children in poverty	20.4%	38.2%	87.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,058	$17,898	-15.0%

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY

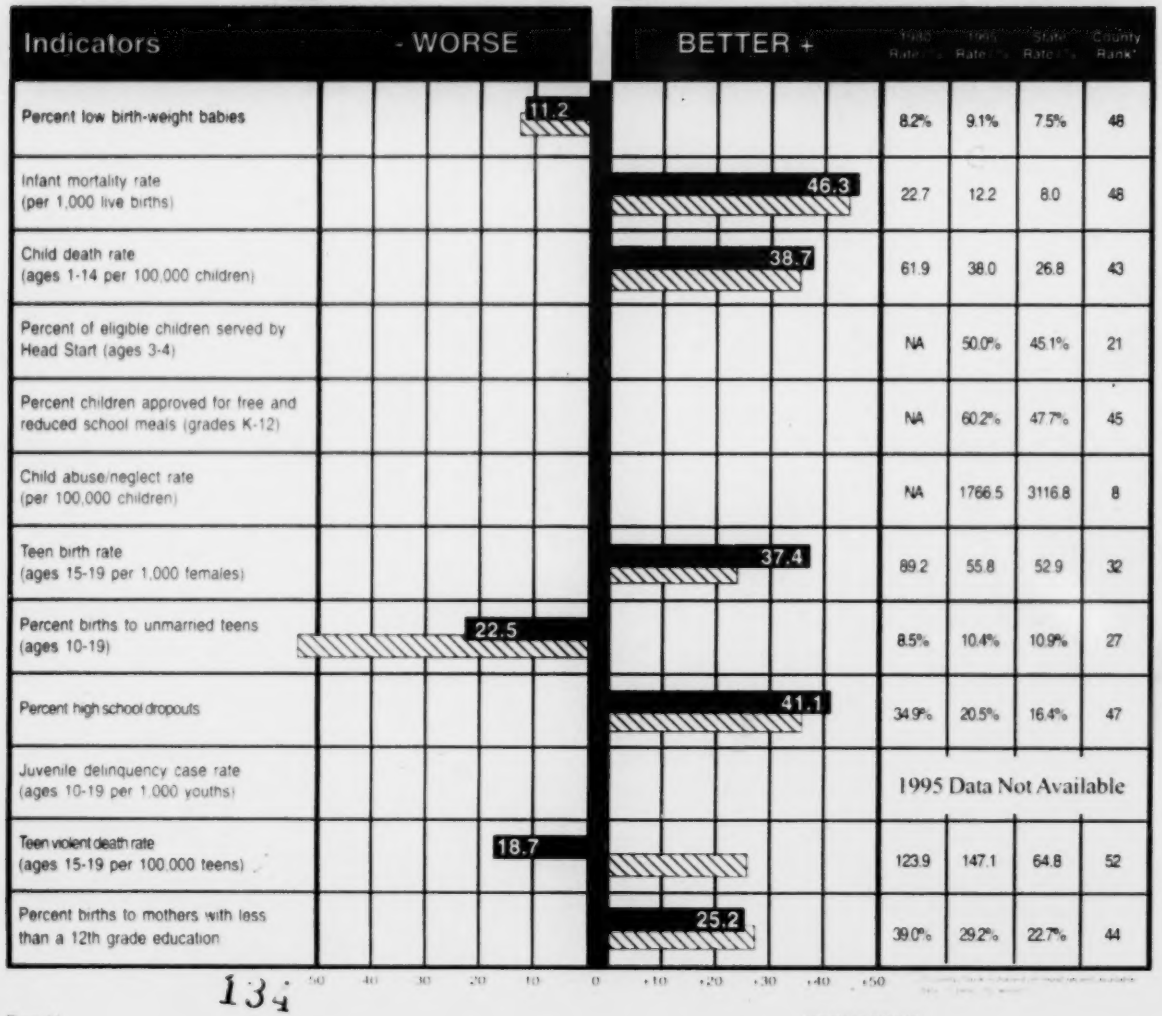


Summers County

Composite County Rank 52

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth-weight babies
11.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
46.3
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
38.7
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
37.4
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
22.5
Percent high school dropouts
41.1
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
18.7
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
25.2
50 40 30 20 10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

Indicators	Rate	Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	8.2%	9.1%	7.5%	48
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.7	12.2	8.0	48
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	61.9	38.0	26.8	43
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	50.0%	45.1%	21
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	60.2%	47.7%	45
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	1766.5	3116.8	8
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	89.2	55.8	52.9	32
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	8.5%	10.4%	10.9%	27
Percent high school dropouts	34.9%	20.5%	16.4%	47
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	123.9	147.1	64.8	52
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	39.0%	29.2%	22.7%	44

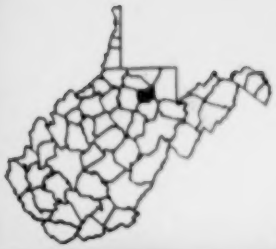
Background Facts

			Change
Total population	15,875	14,038	-11.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,914	$5,982	52.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	16.3%	19.5%	19.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	53.5%	80.2%	49.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	860	803	-6.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,513	1,846	22.0%
Unemployment rate	13.1%	11.4%	-13.0%
Total population under age 18	4,304	3,029	-29.6%
Percent population under age 18	27.1%	21.6%	-20.4%
Percent minority population	7.8%	7.5%	-3.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.2%	4.3%	1.2%

Background Facts

			Change
Percent children in single-parent families	14.2%	17.4%	22.6%
Percent children in poverty	29.3%	32.3%	10.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$20,426	$20,076	-1.7%

Ford Coal Company

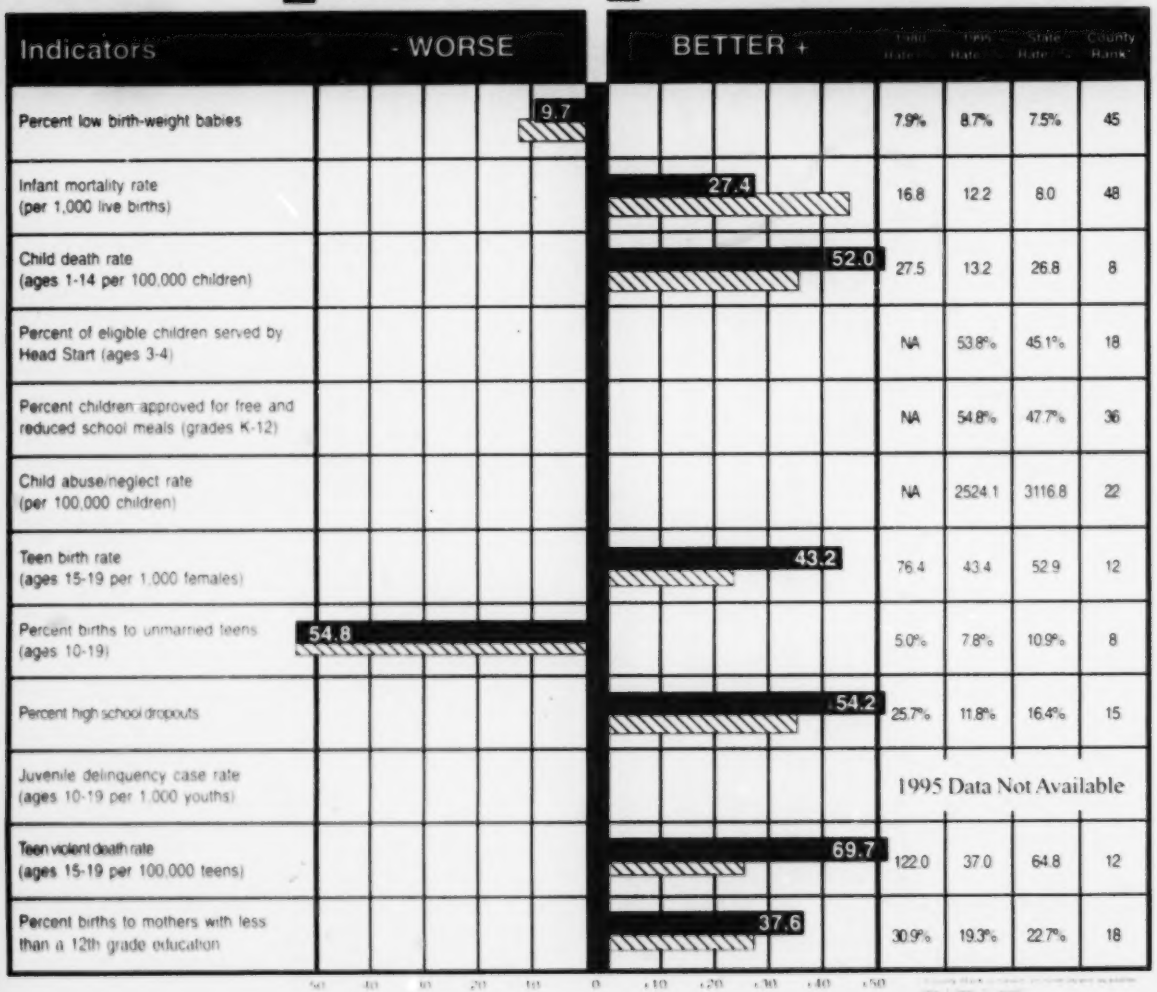


Taylor County

Composite County Rank 17

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.9%	8.7%	7.5%	45
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.8	12.2	8.0	48
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	27.5	13.2	26.8	8
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	53.8%	45.1%	18
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	54.8%	47.7%	36
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2524.1	3116.8	22
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	76.4	43.4	52.9	12
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	5.0%	7.8%	10.9%	8
Percent high school dropouts	25.7%	11.8%	16.4%	15
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	122.0	37.0	64.8	12
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	30.9%	19.3%	22.7%	18

Background Facts	1980	1995	Change
Total population	16,584	15,419	-7.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,623	$5,630	55.4%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.8%	17.1%	59.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.7%	87.4%	20.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,608	1,486	-7.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,322	1,542	16.6%
Unemployment rate	11.7%	9.6%	-17.9%
Total population under age 18	4,900	3,611	-26.3%
Percent population under age 18	29.5%	23.4%	-20.7%
Percent minority population	1.0%	1.6%	53.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.9%	1.4%	56.1%

Background Facts	1980	1995	Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.0%	16.4%	36.9%
Percent children in poverty	19.6%	29.4%	50.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,729	$22,357	-5.8%

WEST VIRGINIA AFL-CIO

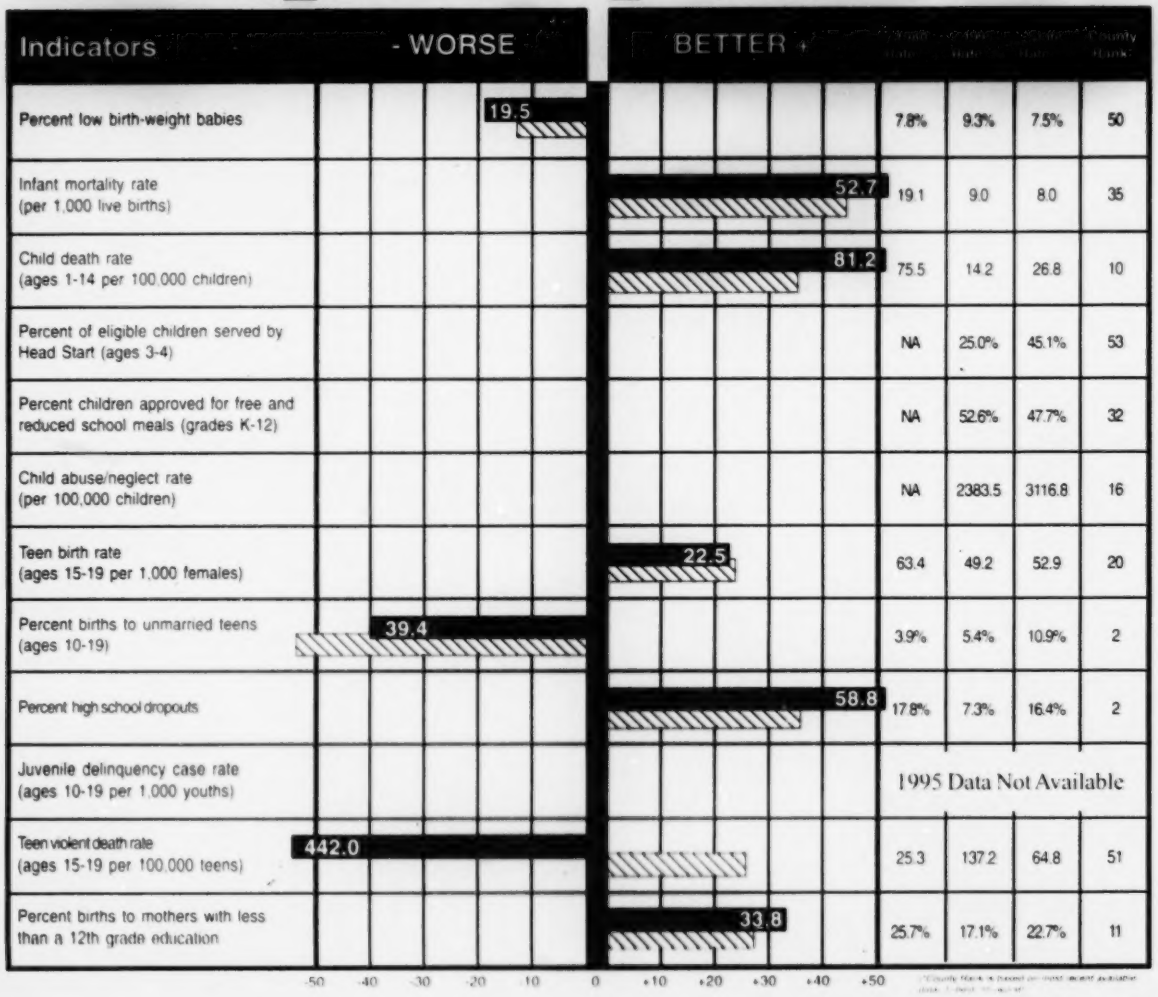
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Tucker County

Composite County Rank 14

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth-weight babies
19.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
52.7
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
81.2
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
22.5
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
39.4
Percent high school dropouts
58.8
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
1995 Data Not Available
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
442.0
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
33.8
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

Indicators				
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.8%	9.3%	7.5%	50
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.1	9.0	8.0	35
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	75.5	14.2	26.8	10
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	25.0%	45.1%	53
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	52.6%	47.7%	32
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	2383.5	3116.8	16
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	63.4	49.2	52.9	20
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	3.9%	5.4%	10.9%	2
Percent high school dropouts	17.8%	7.3%	16.4%	2
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	25.3	137.2	64.8	51
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	25.7%	17.1%	22.7%	11

Background Facts

Total population	8,675	7,807	-10.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,292	$5,697	73.0%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	5.2%	8.7%	66.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.0%	80.0%	11.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,104	1,276	15.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,016	1,759	73.1%
Unemployment rate	9.3%	11.5%	23.7%
Total population under age 18	2,497	1,727	-30.8%
Percent population under age 18	28.8%	22.1%	-23.2%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.5%	64.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.8%	NM

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	10.0%	11.3%	13.8%
Percent children in poverty	20.7%	22.2%	7.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,317	$22,825	7.1%

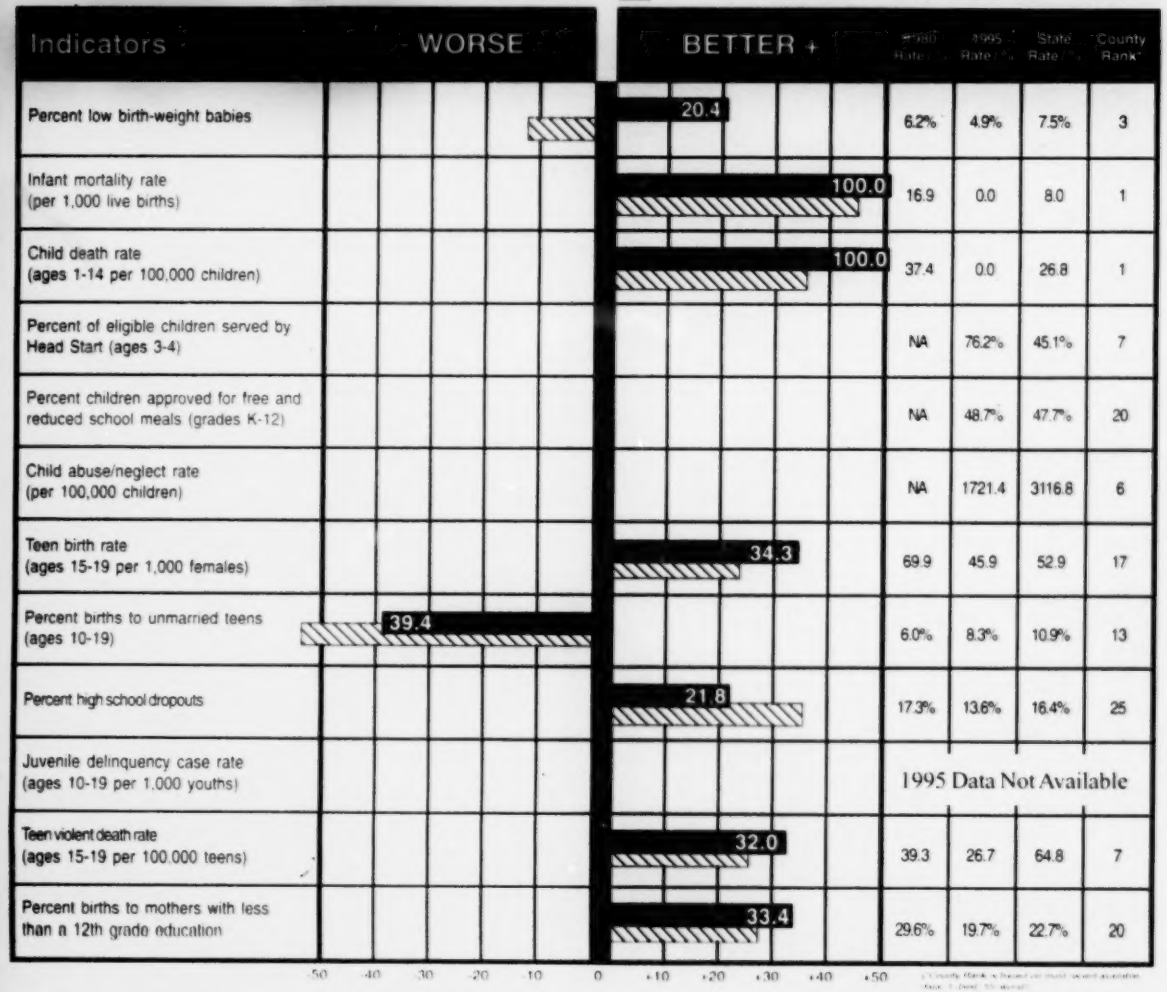
Compliments of Senator Sarah Minear

Tyler County

Composite County Rank 1

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts

Total population	11,320	10,042	-11.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,327	$6,334	90.4%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	6.3%	14.2%	123.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.4%	81.0%	7.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,446	1,391	-3.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	815	1,152	41.3%
Unemployment rate	9.3%	8.5%	-8.6%
Total population under age 18	3,515	2,363	-32.8%
Percent population under age 18	31.1%	23.5%	-24.2%
Percent minority population	0.2%	0.7%	223.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.6%	NM

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	8.7%	14.1%	61.1%
Percent children in poverty	17.3%	20.5%	18.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,494	$25,462	-10.6%

American Academy of Pediatrics

Upshur County

Composite County Rank 32

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change | Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	- WORSE / BETTER +	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.9	7.2%	6.7%	7.5%	18
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	39.4	16.9	10.3	8.0	42
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	24.4	31.7	39.4	26.8	45
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		NA	61.1%	45.1%	11
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)		NA	53.3%	47.7%	33
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		NA	2394.5	3116.8	18
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	19.4	54.6	44.0	52.9	14
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	150.7	4.1%	10.2%	10.9%	23
Percent high school dropouts	27.9	24.9%	17.9%	16.4%	41
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)		1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	40.8	64.9	38.4	64.8	13
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	12.9	30.4%	26.5%	22.7%	41

-60 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

*Rank of 55 counties (1 = best)

Background Facts

Total population	23,427	23,680	1.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,353	$5,529	64.9%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	6.0%	19.0%	215.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.9%	81.9%	20.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,824	3,404	-11.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,783	5,094	34.7%
Unemployment rate	7.9%	12.9%	63.3%
Total population under age 18	6,630	5,867	-11.5%
Percent population under age 18	28.3%	24.8%	-12.5%
Percent minority population	0.8%	1.6%	107.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.5%	1.9%	241.5%

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	9.8%	16.3%	66.9%
Percent children in poverty	20.0%	30.0%	50.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$24,408	$22,267	-8.8%

"All children need to know that they are loved. . ."

Children & Poverty
The Bishops Initiative
The United Methodist Church

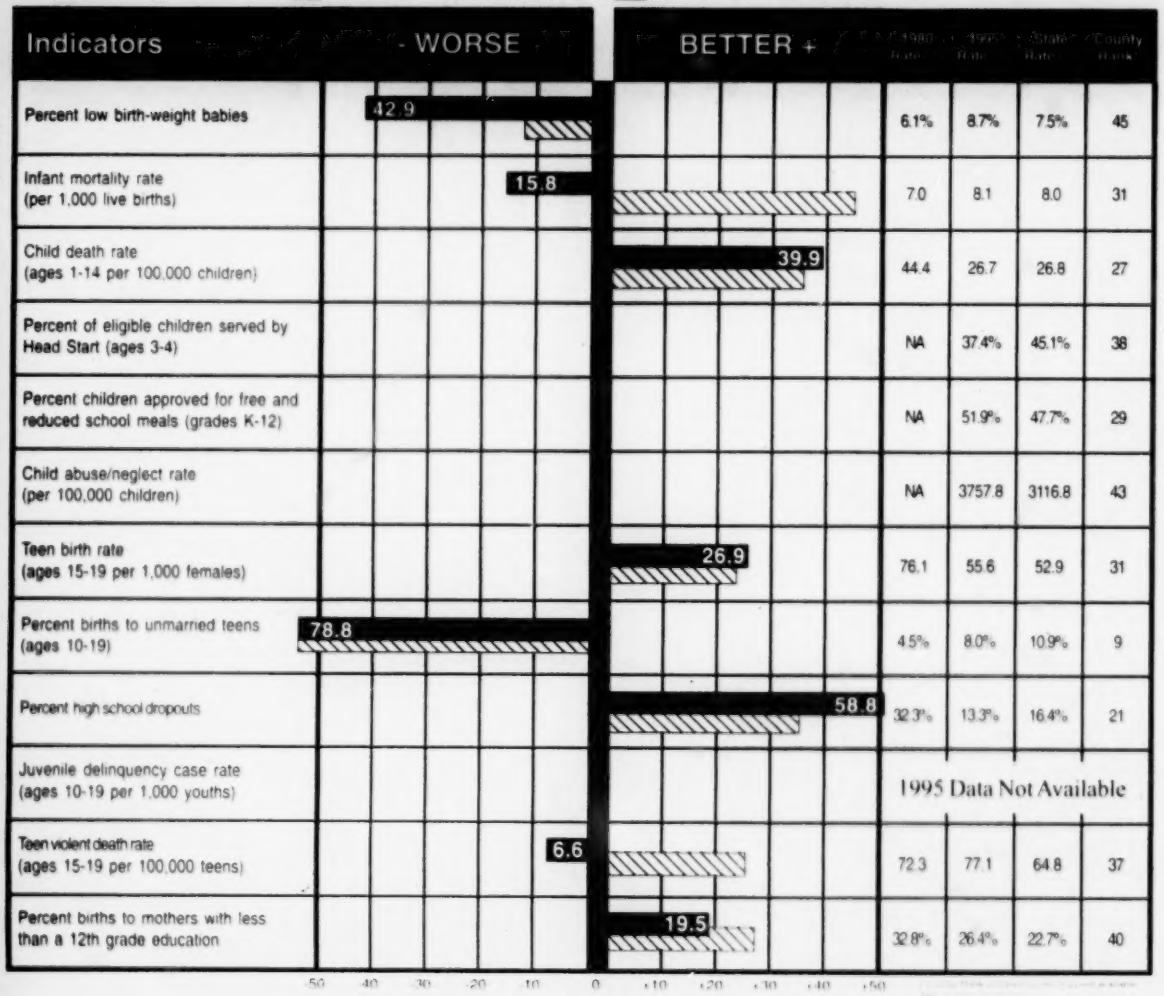
Wayne County

Composite County Rank 29

Percent Change 1980-1995

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change | Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.1%	8.7%	7.5%	45
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.0	8.1	8.0	31
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	44.4	26.7	26.8	27
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	37.4%	45.1%	38
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	51.9%	47.7%	29
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	3757.8	3116.8	43
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	76.1	55.6	52.9	31
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	4.5%	8.0%	10.9%	9
Percent high school dropouts	32.3%	13.3%	16.4%	21
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	72.3	77.1	64.8	37
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	32.8%	26.4%	22.7%	40

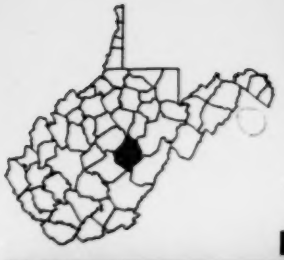
Background Facts

Total population	46,021	42,513	-7.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,262	$5,686	74.3%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.0%	16.0%	99.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	69.5%	88.6%	27.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,815	4,011	5.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,067	5,143	67.7%
Unemployment rate	9.5%	7.4%	-22.1%
Total population under age 18	14,134	10,151	-28.2%
Percent population under age 18	30.7%	23.9%	-22.3%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.6%	142.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.2%	0.7%	229.4%

Background Facts

	1980	1995	Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.4%	15.5%	48.3%
Percent children in poverty	23.8%	28.5%	19.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$24,697	$23,525	-4.7%

In memory of
Margaret "Peggy" Fox
1907-1997

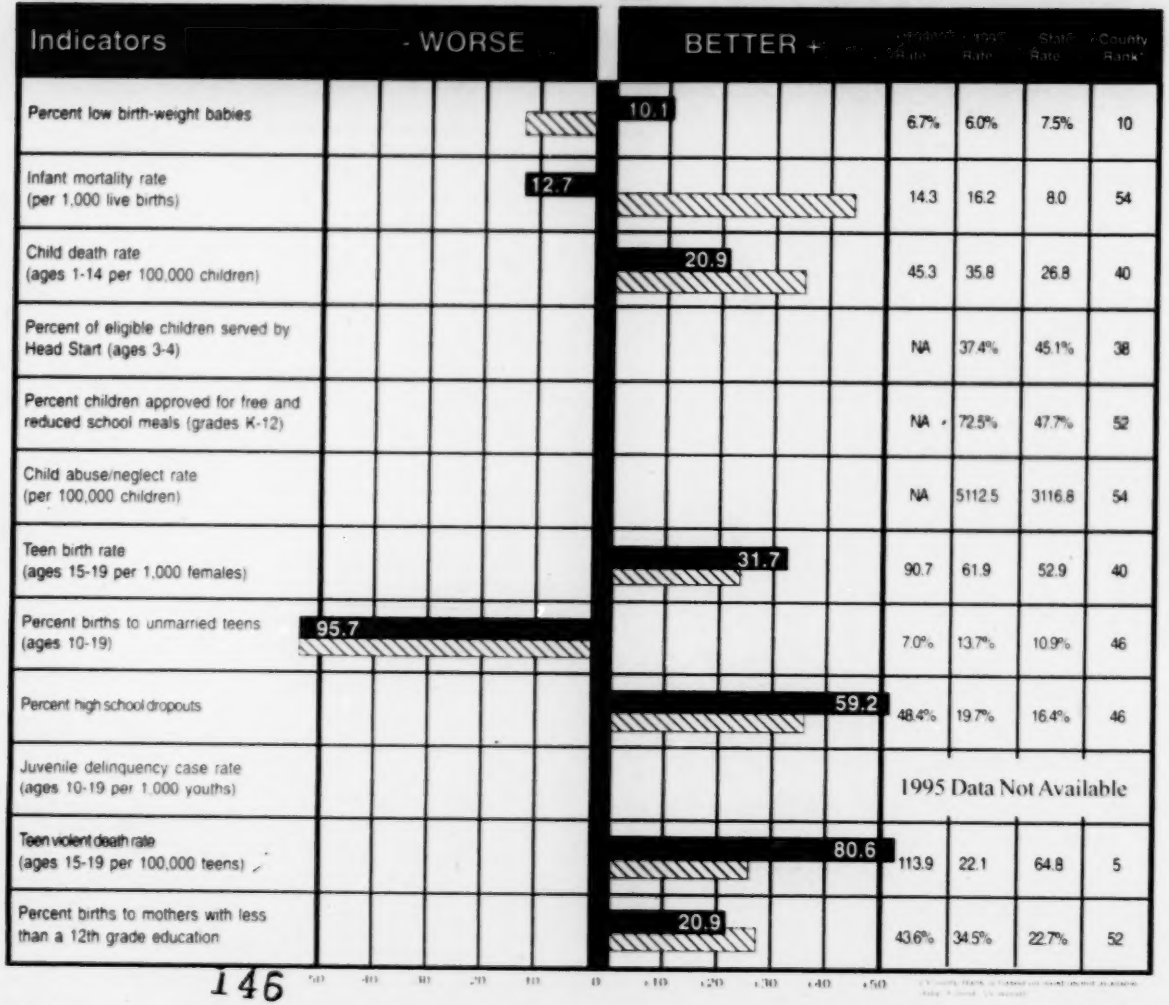


Webster County

Composite County Rank 51

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth-weight babies
10.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
12.7
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
20.9
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
31.7
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
95.7
Percent high school dropouts
59.2
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
1995 Data Not Available
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
80.6
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
20.9
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

Indicators	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.7%	6.0%	7.5%	10
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.3	16.2	8.0	54
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	45.3	35.8	26.8	40
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	37.4%	45.1%	38
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	72.5%	47.7%	52
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	5112.5	3116.8	54
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	90.7	61.9	52.9	40
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	7.0%	13.7%	10.9%	46
Percent high school dropouts	48.4%	19.7%	16.4%	46
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	113.9	22.1	64.8	5
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	43.6%	34.5%	22.7%	52

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Background Facts

Total population	12,245	10,429	-14.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,522	$5,636	60.0%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	19.3%	30.5%	58.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.1%	83.1%	9.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	921	1,229	33.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	808	1,089	34.8%
Unemployment rate	15.0%	13.1%	-12.7%
Total population under age 18	3,997	2,634	-34.1%
Percent population under age 18	32.6%	25.3%	-22.6%
Percent minority population	0.1%	0.5%	252.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.1%	0.7%	1,296.0%

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	13.2%	19.6%	49.2%
Percent children in poverty	36.0%	46.0%	27.8%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$17,917	$15,489	-13.6%

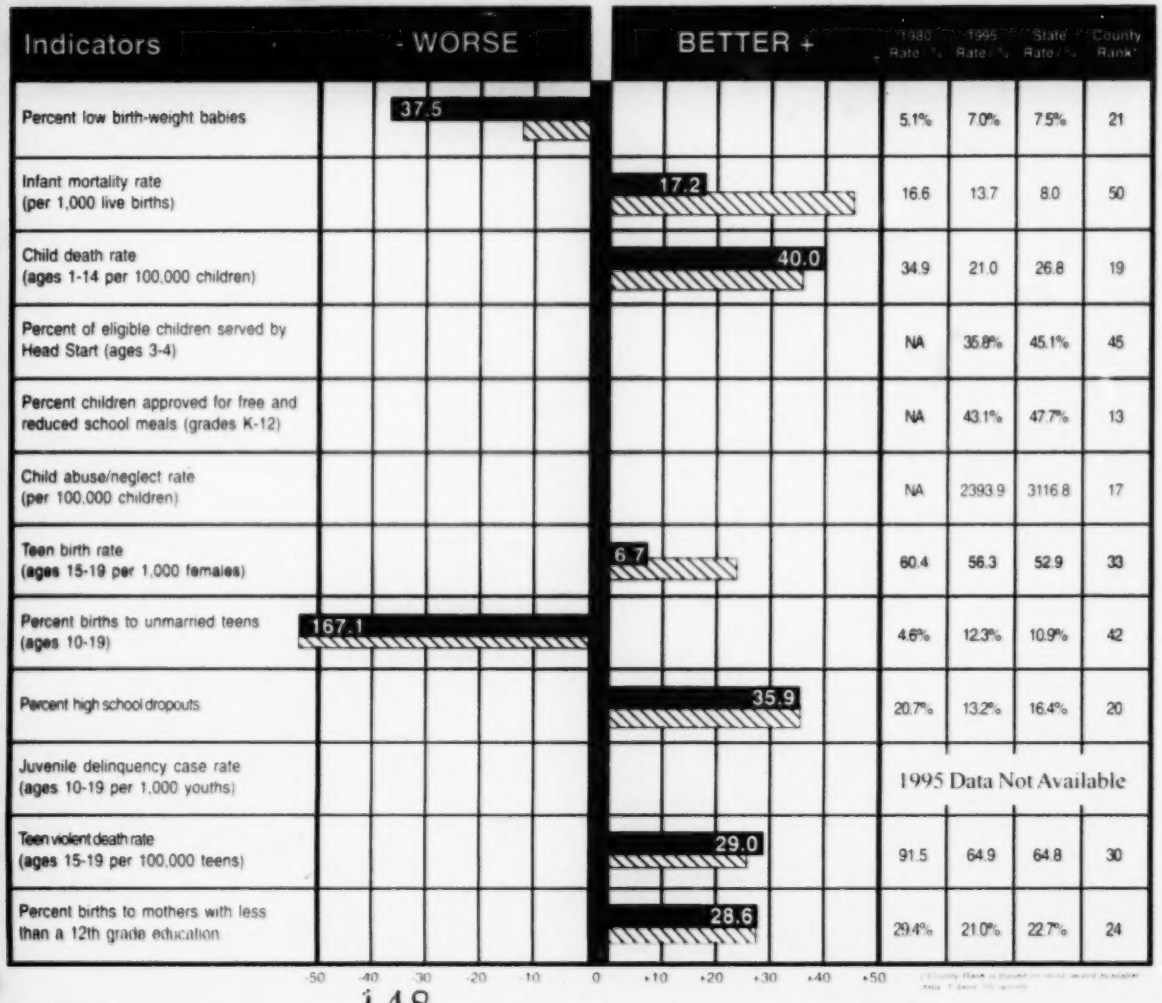
Sponsored by a Friend of Children in Webster County

Wetzel County

Composite County Rank 30

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.



Background Facts

			Change
Total population	21,874	18,841	-13.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,377	$5,651	67.3%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.4%	17.1%	104.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.3%	75.5%	0.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,946	1,511	-22.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,703	3,514	30.0%
Unemployment rate	10.1%	11.3%	11.9%
Total population under age 18	6,698	4,498	-32.8%
Percent population under age 18	30.6%	23.9%	-22.0%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.6%	64.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.6%	NM

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	11.4%	15.9%	39.2%
Percent children in poverty	13.7%	26.6%	94.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$30,437	$28,122	-7.6%

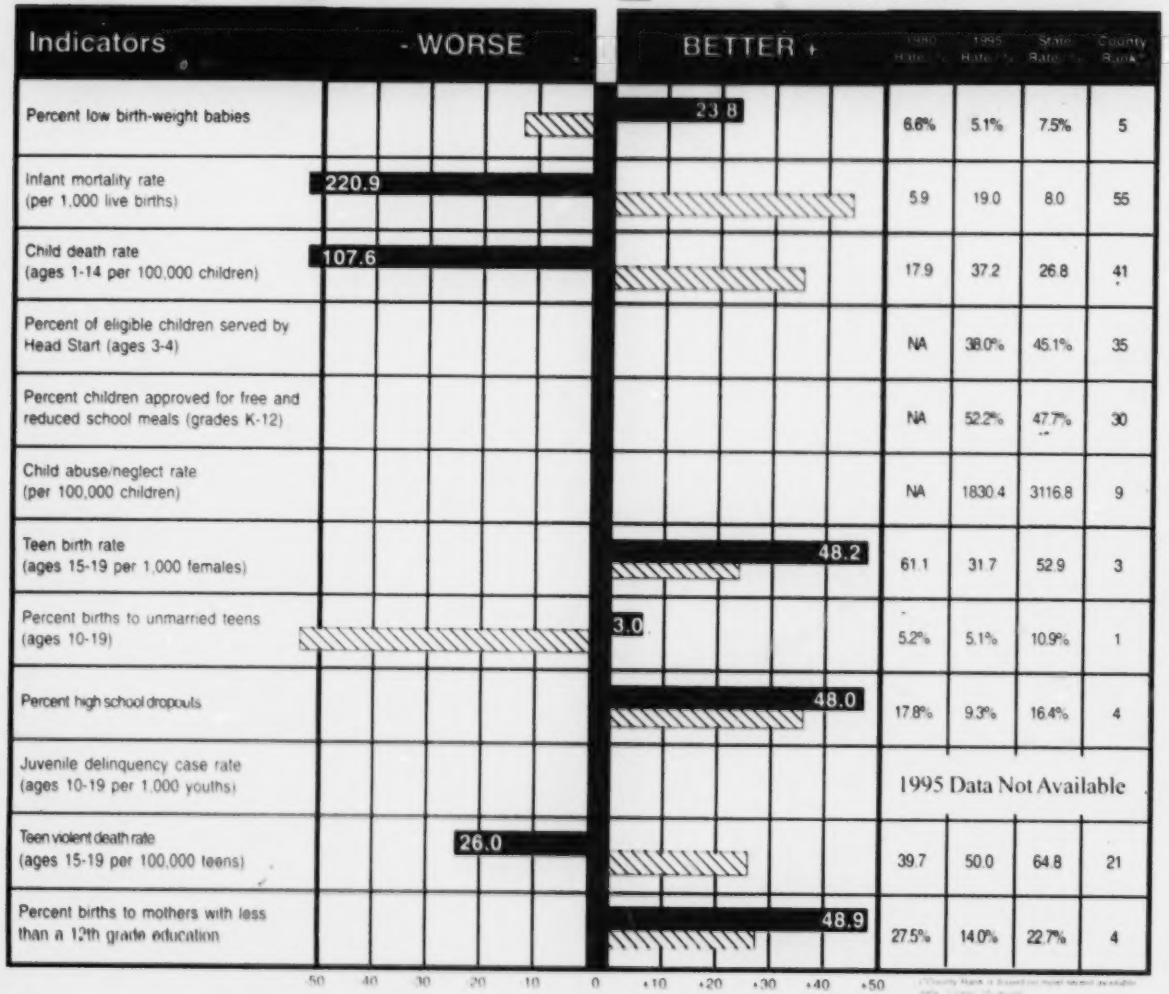
West Virginia University

Wirt County

Composite County Rank 9

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change. Patterned bars indicate state percent change.


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth-weight babies
23.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
220.9
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
107.6
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
48.2
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
3.0
Percent high school dropouts
48.0
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
26.0
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
48.9
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

Indicators	1980 Rate	1995 Rate	State Rate	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.6%	5.1%	7.5%	5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.9	19.0	8.0	55
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	17.9	37.2	26.8	41
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	38.0%	45.1%	35
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	52.2%	47.7%	30
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	NA	1830.4	3116.8	9
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	61.1	31.7	52.9	3
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	5.2%	5.1%	10.9%	1
Percent high school dropouts	17.8%	9.3%	16.4%	4
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	1995 Data Not Available			
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	39.7	50.0	64.8	21
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	27.5%	14.0%	22.7%	4

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. Counties with no data are not ranked.

Background Facts

Total population	4,922	5,538	12.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,875	$5,478	41.4%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.8%	17.7%	127.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	66.2%	78.0%	17.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	338	498	47.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	246	394	60.2%
Unemployment rate	11.7%	16.0%	36.8%
Total population under age 18	1,508	1,368	-9.3%
Percent population under age 18	30.6%	24.7%	-19.4%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.3%	-26.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.3%	NM

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	7.9%	14.3%	82.0%
Percent children in poverty	19.7%	24.9%	26.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$22,006	$21,193	-3.7%

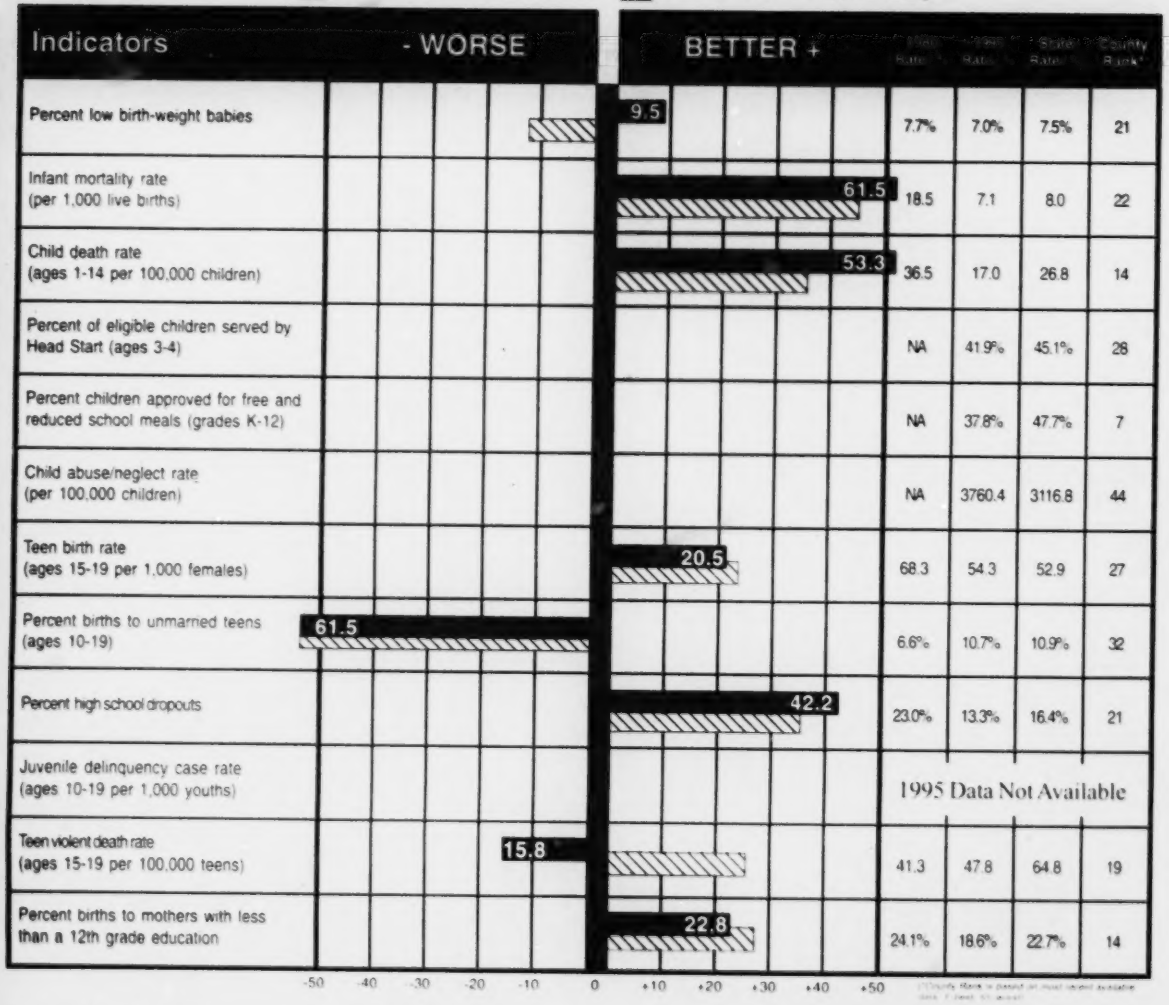
100 YEARS
Camden-Clark Memorial Hospital
For Your Lifetime

Wood County

Composite County Rank 16

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change


Indicators
- WORSE
BETTER +
Percent low birth-weight babies
9.5
7.7% 7.0% 7.5% 21
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
61.5
18.5 7.1 8.0 22
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
53.3
36.5 17.0 26.8 14
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
NA 41.9% 45.1% 28
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)
NA 37.8% 47.7% 7
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)
NA 3760.4 3116.8 44
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
20.5
68.3 54.3 52.9 27
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)
61.5
6.6% 10.7% 10.9% 32
Percent high school dropouts
42.2
23.0% 13.3% 16.4% 21
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
1995 Data Not Available
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
15.8
41.3 47.8 64.8 19
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education
22.8
24.1% 18.6% 22.7% 14
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

Background Facts

Total population	93,648	88,059	-6.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,381	$5,539	63.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.5%	14.1%	88.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	74.9%	82.6%	10.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	18,139	16,265	-10.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	18,000	26,565	47.6%
Unemployment rate	9.1%	7.3%	-19.8%
Total population under age 18	26,934	20,036	-25.6%
Percent population under age 18	28.8%	22.8%	-20.9%
Percent minority population	1.2%	1.8%	45.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.4%	2.4%	66.0%

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	12.6%	17.9%	42.4%
Percent children in poverty	14.7%	18.7%	26.9%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$29,494	$30,582	3.7%

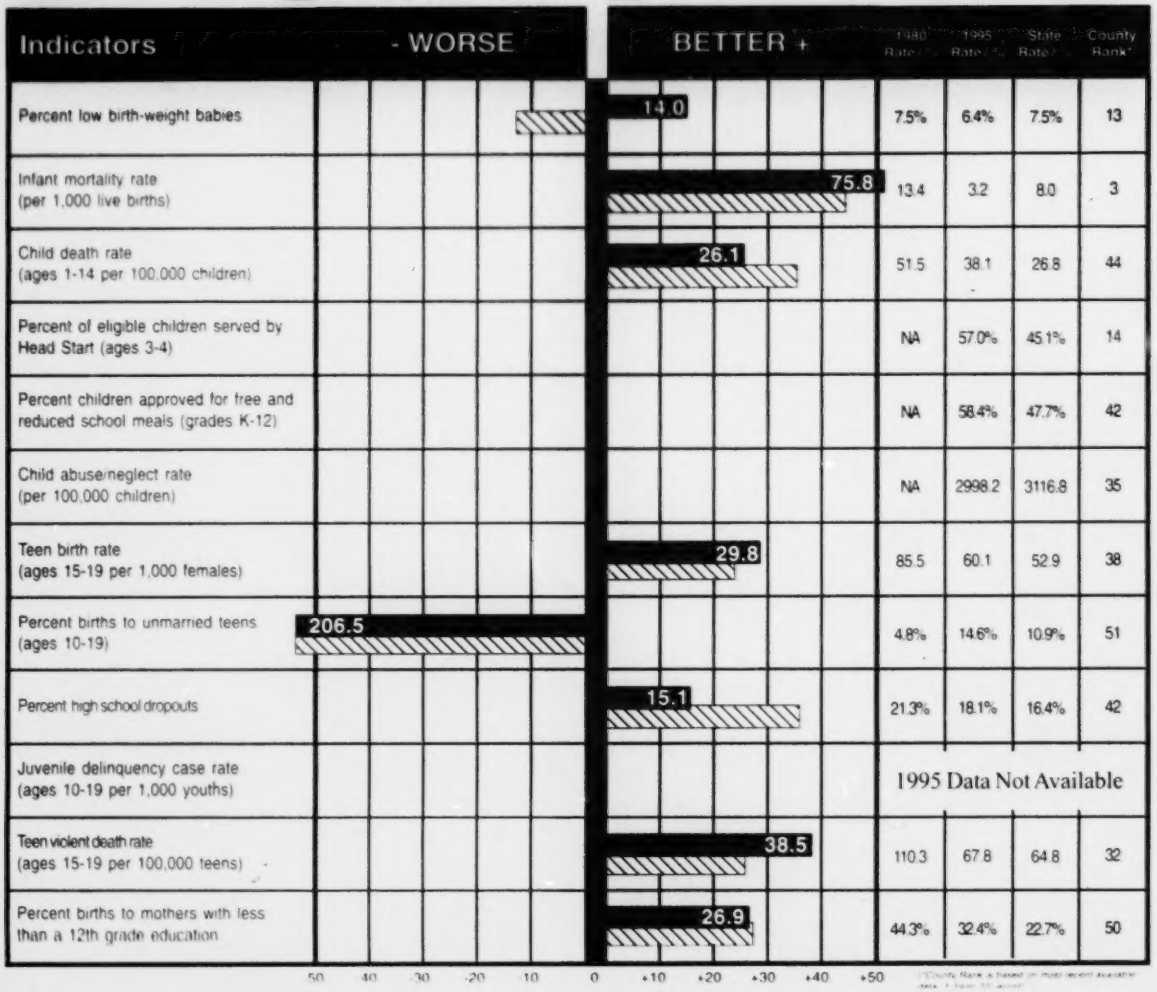
UNITED NATIONAL BANK
WEST VIRGINIA'S BANK
Member FDIC

Wyoming County

Composite County Rank 35

Percent Change 1980-1995 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change Patterned bars indicate state percent change



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1 best, 55 worst.

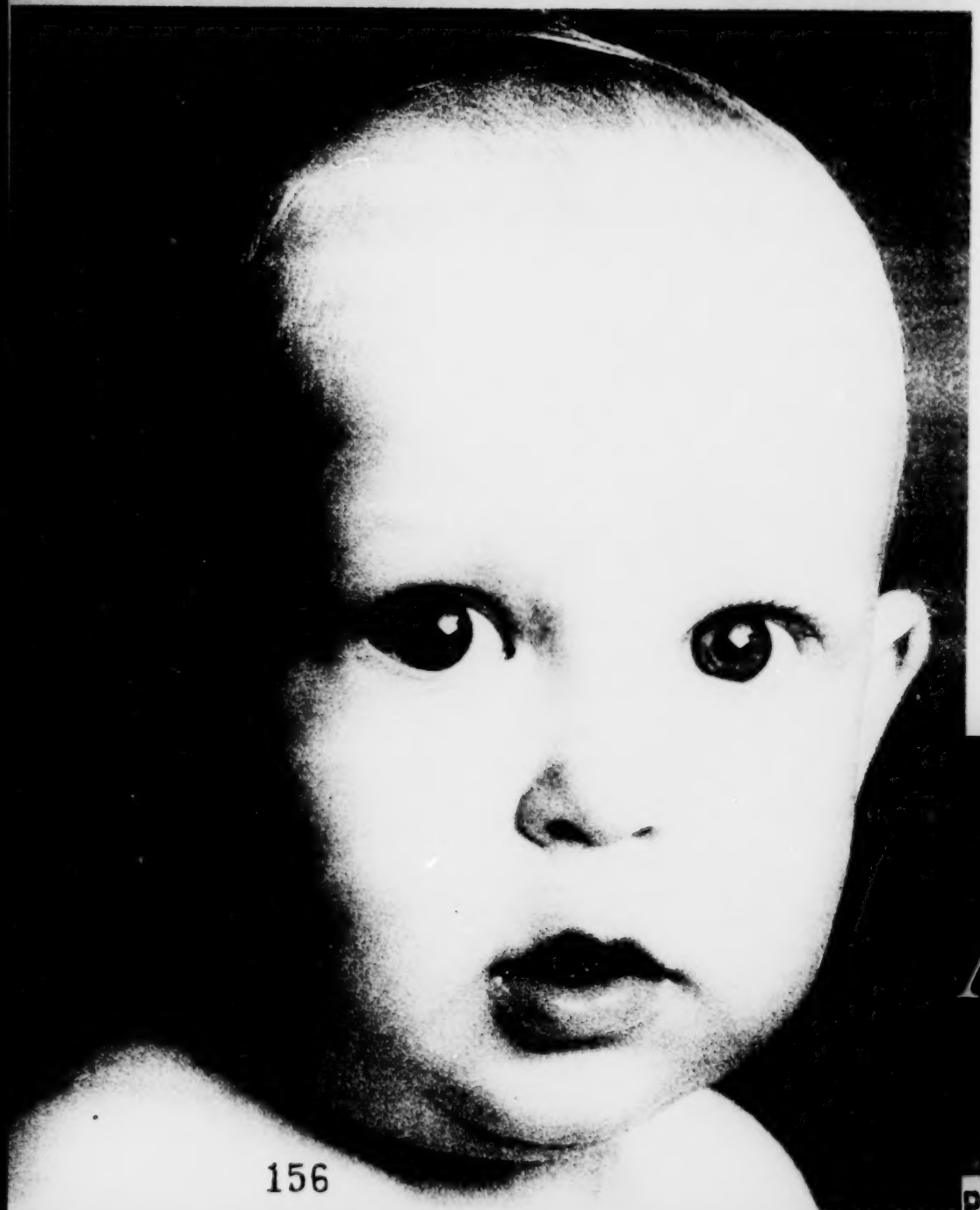
Background Facts

Total population	35,993	28,171	-27.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1995 dollars)	$3,364	$6,224	85.0%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	12.9%	25.2%	95.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	42.7%	75.4%	76.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	6,599	2,607	-60.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,554	2,814	10.2%
Unemployment rate	12.6%	10.8%	-14.3%
Total population under age 18	12,472	7,455	-40.2%
Percent population under age 18	34.7%	26.5%	-23.6%
Percent minority population	1.4%	1.5%	9.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.3%	1.5%	22.2%

Background Facts

Percent children in single-parent families	10.1%	16.9%	66.8%
Percent children in poverty	24.1%	36.2%	50.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,300	$20,730	-24.1%

COLUMBIA GAS
Transmission



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Appendices

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Definitions, Methodology And Sources

How an indicator or background factor is constructed is presented when staff at the Survey Research Center performs calculations to determine rates or percentages.

Indicator or background factor clarification is provided for those variables needing some explanation about the data; this does not apply to every variable.

Data sources are the same for both state and county unless otherwise specified. There are headings specifying different state and national sources when the national data source is different from the state or county source.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RATE
(per 100,000 children)
Indicator:
The number of referrals of maltreatment and risk of maltreatment accepted for investigation for a three-year average (1993, 1994, 1995) by Child Protective Services per 100,000 children.

How is it Constructed?
At the state and county level, this indicator is a rate per 100,000 children based on a three-year average (1993, 1994, 1995). The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of referrals of children under 18 referred for investigation of abuse and neglect divided by the total number of children under 18.

Indicator Clarification:
The referral rate cannot be compared to past years' *KIDS COUNT Data Book's* child abuse/neglect rates because a different database is used. A high number of referrals does not correlate perfectly with a high number of child abuse/neglect cases. Because more than one referral can be reported for every case eventually opened, not all referrals reported resulted in an "opened" substantiated abuse and neglect case. No trend data has been calculated for this indicator due to the unavailability of 1980 data. A new database system should be operating by 1998. The number of children under 18 is based on 1990 census data. Differences in the reporting procedures of individual counties will affect the individual county rates and, therefore, limit the comparison of rates across counties.

Data Sources: State (1995) West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources / Bureau for Children and Families, and the Office of Social Services.

CHILD DEATH RATE
(ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)
Indicator:
The number of deaths due to all causes, of children between the ages of 1-14 years, per 100,000 children.

How is it Constructed:
At a state and county level, this variable is a rate per 100,000 children based on a five-year average (1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980 for 1980 and 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 for 1995). The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of child deaths due to all causes divided by the total number of children ages 1-14. The national rate is calculated in the same manner but is based only on 1995 data and not on a three-year average.

Indicator Clarification:
Due to the small number of child deaths on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1995 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. The number of children 1-14 years old is based on 1990 census data.

Data Sources: State (1980, 1995) WV Department of Health And Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1995)** Births and Deaths: United States, 1996. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol. 46 No. 1, Suppl. 2, Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. September 11, 1997.

DAY ONE PROGRAMS
(Location and Type)
Indicator:
This variable is a graphic display of the location of the two types of DAY ONE programs. The two types of programs are hospital-based and home-based. DAY ONE teaches new parents how their baby's brain develops and encourages new parents in their role as their child's first teacher. A complete list of DAY ONE sites can be found on page 87 of this report.

Data Sources: (1995) West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund, Charleston, West Virginia.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR PARENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER AGE THREE
(Location and Type)

Indicator:
This indicator includes eight different education programs for children from birth to age three. The eight programs are: **Parents As Teachers , Maternal and Infant Health Outreach Program, Even Start, Early Head Start, Starting Points Centers, DAY ONE Hospital Sites, DAY ONE Home Visiting Sites, and Head Start.** Each program is described in detail in the overview of this report located on pages 5-9. Locations of each program can also be found on pages 10-11.

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Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

Indicator Clarification:
Many more programs exist for children under age three. They are not included because their central focus is not education. Some examples of these programs include WV Birth to Three; Immunization; Medicaid; and Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT).

Data Sources: Parents As Teachers: Kim Tieman, Beth Davis, Sherry Rider, Rebecca Allen; **MIHOW:** Franki Patton Rutherford; Center for Health Services, Vanderbilt University; **Even Start:** Sharon Flack; **Early Head Start:** Marie Alsop, Pat Gracey, Linda DuVall; **Starting Points Centers:** Barbara Merrill, Kim Veraas, Julie Pratt; **DAY ONE:** Margie Hale; **Head Start:** Bill Hubner, Cher McKeever

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL
(1995 Dollars)
Background Fact:
Current per pupil expenditures based on average daily attendance for public school programs pre-kindergarten through 12th grade expressed in 1995 constant dollars.

How is it Constructed?
For comparison purposes, educational expenditure data for 1980-1981 is converted into 1995 dollars; a deflator of .541 is calculated using the Consumer Price Index-Urban Population from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Data Sources: (1980) WV Department of Education: 1980-1981 Educational Statistics Summary Annual Report, Page 137. **(1995)** WV Department of Education: General Current Expense Fund. Expenditures on a Per Pupil Basis for the 1995-96 Year. U.S. Department of Labor: Bureau of Labor Statistics: Survey CU series CUUR0000SA0.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE
(per 1,000 live births)
Indicator:
The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this variable is a rate per 1,000 live births based on a five-year average (1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980 for 1980 and 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 for 1995). The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of infant deaths due to all causes divided by the number of total births. At the national level, the rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of infant deaths in 1995 divided by the number of live births in 1995.

Indicator Clarification:
Due to the small number of deaths to infants under one year of age on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1995 may result in a large percentage change for trend data.

Data Sources: State (1980, 1995) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1995)** Report of Final Natality Statistics: United States, 1995. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 45 No. 11, Suppl., Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. June 10, 1997.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASE RATE
(ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)
Indicator:
The number of delinquency cases reported per 1,000 youths ages 10-21. These cases include children accused of status offenses, misdemeanors, and felonies. This indicator is not available in 1995.

Indicator Clarification:
Although West Virginia enjoys one of the best juvenile delinquency rates in the nation, it is still important to track this measure. The Fund hopes that a system will be established in West Virginia to track the juvenile delinquency rate.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME
(1990 Dollars)
Background Fact:
Family income at which 50 percent of all families have a higher income and 50 percent of all families have a lower income. Both 1980 and 1990 median family incomes are expressed in constant 1990 dollars.

How is it Constructed?
The median family income is based on census data. To arrive at the 1980 median family income in 1990 dollars, the 1980 median family income was divided by a deflator of .65.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable is not updatable for 1995 on the state or county levels and is, therefore, presented as 1990 data on these levels.

Data Sources: (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3C,

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

(Table 74): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing 1990: Summary Tape File 3C, (Table 107A): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

PERCENT ALL FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN WHO ARE AFDC RECIPIENTS

Background Fact:
The percentage of families with related children who receive public assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Unemployed Program (AFDC-U). Eligibility for this program is income based.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percentage, the total of AFDC and AFDC-U cases is divided by the number of families with related children. Families with related children are comprised of married couples with related children, female heads with related children, and male heads with related children. At a state and county level, this background fact is a percentage based on a three-year average (FY 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81 for 1980 and FY 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96 for 1995.)

Data Limitations:
The number of families with related children is based on 1990 census data.

Data Sources: (1980) WV Department of Health and Human Resources. Fiscal Year 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81; unpublished annual bulletin from Office of Audits, Research and Analysis. **(1995)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources. Fiscal Year 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96 for 1995; unpublished annual bulletin from Office of Audits, Research and Analysis.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN A 12TH GRADE EDUCATION

Indicator:
The percentage of all births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three-year average (1978, 1979, and 1980 for 1980 and 1993, 1994, and 1995 for 1995). The numerator is number of births to mothers "with less than a 12th grade education" divided by the total number of births. The national figure is calculated in the same way as state and county figures but is based on data from one year, 1995.

Indicator Clarification:
The base population is all births to mothers, regardless of age.

Data Sources: State (1980, 1995) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1995)** Report of Final Natality Statistics: United States, 1995. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 45 No. 11, Suppl., Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. June 10, 1997.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS (ages 10-19)

Indicator: At a state and county level, this indicator is the percentage of live births to unmarried women ages 10-19. At a national level, the percentage represents live births to unmarried women under 20 years of age.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three-year average (1978, 1979, and 1980 for 1980 and 1993, 1994, and 1995 for 1995). The numerator is the number of births to unmarried teens ages 10-19; the denominator is the total number of births. National data is calculated by dividing the number of births to unmarried teens under age 20 by the total number of births. National data is based only on 1995 data.

Indicator Clarification:
Due to the small number of births to unmarried teens in some counties, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1995 with small numbers will result in a large percentage change for trend data. The base population for this indicator is the births to all mothers, regardless of age.

Data Sources: State (1980, 1995) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1995)** Report of Final Natality Statistics: United States, 1995. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 45 No. 11, Suppl., Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. June 10, 1997.

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

PERCENT BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE
Indicator:
The percentage of live births that are to women who began prenatal care in the first three months of their pregnancy.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is a percentage, based on a three-year average (1978, 1979, and 1980 for 1980 and 1993, 1994, and 1995 for 1995). The numerator for the variable is the number of mothers with first trimester care; the denominator is all births with known prenatal care. National data is based on the number of mothers receiving first trimester prenatal care in 1995 divided by the total births with known prenatal care during 1995.

Background Fact Clarification:
Live births to women who did not report the month in which prenatal care was started are excluded from the computation. This indicator does not tell us anything about the quality, frequency, or consistency of care that the mother received during this time.

Data Sources: State (1980, 1995) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1995)** Report on Final Natality Statistics: United States, 1995. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 45 No. 11, Suppl., Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. June 10, 1997.

PERCENT CHILDREN APPROVED FOR FREE OR REDUCED-PRICED SCHOOL MEALS (grades K-12)
Indicator:
The percent of all enrolled children in grades K-12 who applied and were approved for free or reduced-priced school meals.

How is it Constructed?
At a county and state level, this variable is a percentage based on 1996-1997 fiscal year data. The numerator is the number of submitted and approved applications for free or reduced-priced school meals in grades K-12; the denominator is the total student enrollment in grades K-12.

Indicator Clarification:
No trend data has been calculated for this indicator. Data for this variable is not updatable for 1996 at the national level and is, therefore, presented as 1995 data. The number of children who are eligible for free and reduced school meals is thought to be undercounted since not all eligible persons return the application form. It is estimated that approximately 17% of income eligible nationally do not apply for free or reduced-priced school meals. While this indicator is being used in lieu of the "Percent Children in Poverty," the actual percentage receiving free or reduced school meals is at 130% of poverty and reduced-priced school meals is at 185% of poverty. These percentages allow us to examine the poor and near poor.

Data Sources: State (1996) West Virginia Department of Education, Office of Child Nutrition, Charleston, WV. West Virginia Child Nutrition Programs, Percentage of Needy Students, October Fiscal Year 1995-1996. **National (1995)** United States Department of Agriculture: Office of Analysis & Evaluation, Food and Consumer Service. October Fiscal Year 1995-1996.

PERCENT CHILDREN IN POVERTY
Background Fact:
The percentage of children under 18 years of age who live in poverty as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $13,360 in 1990. The poverty level for a family of four was $15,600 in 1996.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percent children in poverty, the total number of children below the poverty level is divided by the total number of children under age 18.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable is not updatable at the state or county levels for 1995 and is, therefore, presented as 1990 data.

Data Sources: State (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Characteristics of the Population, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics, United States Summary (PC80-1-D1-A), Table 304, Washington: Bureau of the Census (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1984. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3C, (Table P117): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **National (1980)** Bureau of the Census. 1980 Census of Population. Characteristics of the Population. Chapter B, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B1, Bureau of the Census, 1983. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing 1990: Summary Tape File 3C (Table P126): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census,

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. (National data for this variable is not presented in tabular form; it is referred to in the text.)

PERCENT CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

Background Fact:
The percentage of "own" children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. "Own" children include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percent children in single parent families, the total number of children in single parent families is divided by the total number of children under age 18. Single parents are comprised of female-headed families and male-headed families with no spouse present. Numbers for this formula are based on census data.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable is not updatable at the state or county level and is, therefore, presented as 1990 data.

Data Sources: State (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 2 (WV), (Tables B12 and B13): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table P21): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **National (1980)** Bureau of the Census. 1980 Census of Population. Characteristics of the Population. Chapter B, General Population Characteristics. PC80-1-B1. Bureau of the Census, 1983. **(1990)** *1992 KIDS COUNT Data Book-State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. Center for the Study of Social Policy, Suite 503, 1250 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. (While national data for this variable is not presented in tabular form, it is referred to in the text.)

PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Indicator:
The percentage of students in grades 7-12 who leave a public school before graduation without transferring to another school.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three-year average of school years 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81 for 1980 and 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96 for 1995. This percent is based on the number of 7th through 12th grade dropouts divided by the number of 7th through 12th grade dropouts plus the number of 12th grade graduates.

Data Sources: State (1980, 1995) WV Department of Education. Unpublished special tabulations by the WV Department of Education. Charleston, West Virginia.

PERCENT LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

Indicator:
The percentage of live births recorded as low birth weight. Babies of low birth weight are those who weigh under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is a percentage based on a three year average (1978, 1979, and 1980 for 1980 and 1993, 1994, and 1995 for 1995). The numerator for this variable is number of low birth-weight babies; the denominator is total births for all ages. National data is the number of low birth-weight babies in 1995 divided by the total births for all ages in 1995.

Indicator Clarification:
While the low birth-weight indicator encompasses two levels of birth weight, those of moderately low weight and very low weight, it is those surviving infants of very low birth weight who research has shown to have notably higher odds of impaired development; this fact can be masked when looking at the two levels of low birth weight in combination.

Data Sources: State (1980, 1995) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1995)** Births and Deaths: United States, 1996. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol. 46 No. 1, Suppl. 2, Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. September 11, 1997.

PERCENT MINORITY POPULATION

Background Fact:
The percentage of the total population that is identified as minority.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at percent minority population, the minority population is divided by the total population. Numbers for this formula are based on 1980 census data and 1995 estimated census data.

Data Sources: (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table 7): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Wash-

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

ington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1995)** Bureau of the Census. 1990-96 County Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1995: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington.

PERCENT MINORITY POPULATION UNDER AGE 18
Background Fact:
The percentage of the population under age 18 identified as minority.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percent minority population under age 18, the total minority population under 18 is divided by the total population under 18. Numbers for this formula are based on 1980 census data and 1995 estimated census data.

Data Sources: (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C (Table 12): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1995)** Bureau of the Census. 1990-96 County Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1995: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington.

PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN SERVED BY HEAD START
(ages 3-4)
Indicator:
The percentage of all eligible 3-4 year olds who are participating in Head Start.

How is it Constructed?
At the state and county, this variable is a percentage based on 1997 data. The numerator for this indicator is the number of 3-4 year olds served by Head Start; the denominator is the estimated number of 3-4 year olds at or below poverty.

Indicator Clarification:
This indicator is based on data from 1997; no trend data is calculated for this indicator. The reader will notice that in some counties, the percentage of 3-4 year olds served by Head Start exceeds the percentage of children in poverty; this is due to the fact that guidelines for the program allow up to 10% of those children enrolled in Head Start to exceed the income level. While this data is presented as the percentage of 3-4 year olds in poverty served by Head Start, this is not meant to imply that 3-4 year olds are the only group served by Head Start.

Data Sources: State (1997) Department of Health and Human Services, Region III. Administration for Children and Families, Office for Community Programs, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. **National (1997)** Raw numbers, including the number of children in poverty who are three to four years old, are supplied by the Head Start Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth, and Families, Health and Human Services.

PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN RECEIVING WIC FOOD AND NUTRITION EDUCATION SERVICES
Indicator:
This variable is a percentage of those women, infants and children who are eligible to receive WIC and actually do. WIC eligibility is income based. Recipients must be 185% of poverty to be eligible to receive WIC services.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is a percentage based on 1995 data. The numerator for this variable is the actual number of women, infants, and children who receive these services; the denominator is the number of women, infants, and children potentially eligible for these services.

Indicator Clarification:
Although the number of recipients of WIC could be updated for 1997, the number of eligibles is based upon 1990 census data; 1995 represents the last reasonable year of making a percent using 1990 data.

Data Sources: State (1995) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, West Virginia WIC, Charleston, WV

PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNDER SIX WITH WORKING PARENTS WITHOUT REGULATED DAY CARE
Indicator Clarification:
This variable is a percentage of children under six who do not have access to regulated day care. Children accounted for in this equation include children in two-parent homes with both parents working and children in single-parent homes with a working parent. Counties with nationally accredited child care programs are also noted on the map. See the map legend located on page 10. Eight programs in six counties have achieved national accreditation status by the National Academy of Early Childhood Programs.

How is it Constructed?
The percentage was constructed by dividing the number of children six and under (includes only those children in single-parent homes with an employed parent and those

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

children in two-parent homes with both parents working) without a regulated day care position by the number of children six and under (includes only those children in two-parent homes with both parents working and those children in single-parent homes with a working parent). The number of children without a regulated day care position is acquired by subtracting the number of available regulated day care positions from the number of children six and under (includes only those children in single- parent homes with an employed parent and children in two-parent homes with both parents working).

Indicator Clarification:
Fourteen more child care programs are in the process of securing accreditation. The Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families provides funding to pay for the costs of application and accreditation. This is a short-term funding opportunity. The programs accredited include: Lighthouse Child Care and Development Center in Charleston; Early Learning Child Development Center and Children's Place, Incorporated in Huntington; Little Eagle Childcare Center in Martinsburg; West Virginia University Child Development Center and Pleasant Day Schools in Morgantown; Friends-R-Fun in Summersville; and Children's Village in Pt. Pleasant.

Data Sources: **State (1997)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of Social Services. **Accreditation (1998)** Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families, (304)558-0600, Capitol Complex, Charleston, West Virginia.

PERCENT POPULATION UNDER AGE 18
Background Fact:
The percentage of the total population under age 18.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percent population under 18, the population under 18 is divided by the total population. Numbers for this formula are based on 1980 census data for 1980 and 1996 estimated census data for 1995.

Data Sources: (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table 10): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: The Bureau (WVU Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1995)** Bureau of the Census. 1990-96 County Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1995: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington.

TEEN BIRTH RATE
(ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)
Indicator:
The number of live births to teens ages 15-19 per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is a rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 based on an average of 1978, 1979, and 1980 data for 1980 and 1993, 1994, and 1995 for 1995. The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of teen births to females ages 15-19 divided by the total number of females ages 15-19. National data is calculated in the same manner except that it is based on 1995 data and not on a three-year average.

Indicator Clarification:
The base population for this indicator is the total number of females, ages 15-19.
Data Sources: **State (1980, 1995)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV; 1980 is an average of 1978, 1979, and 1980; and 1995 data is an average of 1993, 1994, and 1995. **National (1995)** Report of Final Natality Statistics: United States, 1995. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 45 No. 11, Suppl., Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. June 10, 1997.

TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE
(ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
Indicator:
The number of deaths from homicides, suicides and unintentional injuries to teens ages 15-19 years per 100,000 teens.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is a five-year average (1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980 for 1980 and 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 for 1995). The teen injury death rate is a composite of the number of deaths for injury mortality from homicide, suicide, and unintentional injuries. The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of teen injury deaths divided by the total number of youths ages 15-19. The national rate is calculated in the same manner, but it is based only on 1992 data and not on a three-year average.

Indicator Clarification:
Due to the small number of teen deaths on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1995 will result in a large percentage change

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

for trend data. 1995 national data is not available at this time; 1992 national data has been used. The number of youths between 15-19 years old is based on 1990 census data.

Data Sources: State (1980, 1995) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1992)** Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 43 No. 6, Suppl., Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1994.

TOTAL JOBS IN HIGH-PAYING INDUSTRIES
Background Fact:
The percentage change in the number of jobs in high-paying industries which a county has gained or lost from 1980 to 1995. Jobs in the mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and financial sectors are classified as "high-paying" professions.

Data Sources: (1980) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, April, 1991. **(1995)** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1996.

TOTAL JOBS IN LOW-PAYING INDUSTRIES
Background Fact:
The percentage change in the number of jobs in low-paying industries which a county has gained or lost from 1980 to 1995. Jobs in agricultural services, wholesale and retail trade and services sectors are considered as "low-paying" professions.

Data Sources: (1980) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, April, 1991. **(1995)** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1996.

TOTAL POPULATION
Background Fact:
The total population as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Data Sources: (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table 1): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1995)** Bureau of the Census. Population Distribution and Population Estimates Branches: Time Series of State and County Population Estimates and Components of Population Change: 1990-96, Washington. **National (1995)** Bureau of the Census. Population Division: United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1990 to 1996 (PPL-41), Washington.

TOTAL POPULATION UNDER AGE 18
Background Fact:
The total population under age 18 as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable for 1995 is based upon population estimates calculated by the Bureau of the Census.

Data Sources: (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table 10): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1995)** Bureau of the Census. 1990-96 County Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin,1995: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Background Fact:
The number of people who are actively looking for work but are unemployed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data, beginning in 1994, are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey (household survey) questionnaire.

How is it Constructed?
This variable is a percentage based on the West Virginia Labor Force Statistics annual average, 1995. To calculate the unemployment rate, the total number of unemployed persons is divided by the number of persons in the civilian labor force.

Data Sources: (1980) Bureau of Employment Programs, Prepared by Labor and Economic Research, (BLS series): unpublished special tabulations. **(1995)** West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs. Bureau of Business Research, West Virginia University.

Notes On Statistics And Methodology

The 1997 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book consists of a state profile, a minority profile, an early education profile, and 55 county profiles, all of which document the status of children in West Virginia. Most of the indicators and background facts are expressed as percentages or rates. Indicators and Background Facts presented as actual numbers include: Total Population, Total Population Under Age 18, Education Expenditures per Pupil (1995 dollars), Total Jobs in High-Paying Industries, Total Jobs in Low-Paying Industries, and Median Family Income (1990 dollars). Actual numbers behind the percentages and rates appear in the Appendix.

Trend data is based on the change between 1980 and 1995. In some cases including Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies, Teen Birth Rate, Percent Births to Unmarried Teens, and Percent Births to Mothers with Less Than a 12th Grade Education, the 1980 value is the average of 1978, 1979 and 1980, and the 1995 value is the average of 1993, 1994, and 1995. For indicators such as Child Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, and Teen Injury Death Rate, the 1980 value is the average of 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980, and the 1995 value is the average of 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995. The 1980 Percent High School Dropouts is the average of three school years: 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81; the 1995 Percent High School Dropouts is the average of the 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 school years. Trend data is not available on four of the indicators. In this year's *WV KIDS COUNT Data Book*, the Juvenile Delinquency Case Rate data are not available; Child Abuse/Neglect Rate data are based on the average of 1993, 1994, and 1995; Head Start data are from 1997; and Free and Reduced School Meals data are based on the 1996-97 school year. Also, trend data is unavailable on all of the new brain development items. WIC and Percent Children without Regulated Day Care indicators are based on data from 1995 and 1997 respectively.

A composite county rank appears in the upper, right corner of each county profile. It is derived by converting the county rates and percentages (on each indicator) into a "z" score. This is done in order to give each indicator equal weight. Then each county's z scores are added together to form a county composite z score. Finally, the composite z scores are ranked 1 (best) through 55 (worst).

The indicators' "z" scores summed to achieve the composite rank include Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies, Infant Mortality Rate, Child Death Rate, Percent Children Approved for Free and Reduced School Meals, Teen Birth Rate, Percent Births to Unmarried Teens, Percent High School Dropouts, Teen Injury Death Rate, and Births to Mothers with Less Than a 12th Grade Education. This year's *WV KIDS COUNT Data Book* omits both Percent of Eligible Children Served by Head Start and Child Abuse/Neglect Rate in the composite score. Therefore, comparison of the county composite ranks from the 1993, 1994, 1995 or 1996 books with those from the 1991 and 1992 books cannot be done.

Each of the 12 indicators is also ranked in sequential order from 1 (best) to 55 (worst). The ranking was obtained by simply ranking the rate or percentage from best to worst. These individual indicator rankings appear on each of the county pages under the county rank column. Each individual indicator ranking, except for Percent of Eligible Children Served by Head Start (1997 data), and Percent Children Approved for Free and Reduced School Meals (1997 data) is based on 1995 data. On all of the indicators, except for Head Start, the lowest rate or percent is given the most positive ranking (rank = 1). With the Head Start indicator, as well as the WIC program or early education profile, higher rates are considered the most optimal and are ranked as the best.

Whenever two or more counties are tied for the individual indicator rank, they are all assigned the same rank, e.g. if four counties tie at ranking position 1, all four are assigned a rank of 1, then the next county is ranked 5.

Caution should be used in interpreting the results of the rankings. Some indicators -- Child Death Rate, for example - document relatively rare events. For example, the county that is ranked 3rd for a particular indicator may have a value of 2% while the county that is ranked 25th may have a value of 4%.

Caution should also be used when reading the actual numbers. Since some of the indicators' actual numbers are averages for a three-year span, a zero reported may include one case within the three-year span. If a county has a reported rate higher than 0 for an averaged indicator and the reported actual number for that indicator is 0, then one case had occurred within the three-year span. This occurs due to rounding of the actual numbers to whole numbers.

The percentages in this book are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. Percent changes for the indicators are based on unrounded figures. The percent change given in this book may not equal the percentage change from the actual numbers given in this book.

"NC" indicates there was no change between the 1980 and the 1995 rate or percent. "NA" indicates that data is not available. "NM" is used when the 1980 data is zero and 1995 data is any value above zero because a percent change from zero cannot be calculated. When the 1980 data is any value above zero and the 1995 data is zero, the percent change shown is always 100 percent.

Mapping - The maps for the early education profile items are based on standard deviation breakdowns which allow for meaningful comparisons across counties. The dark-colored counties are those counties with rates or percents that are one or more standard deviations below the state average or those counties which are doing most poorly on the particular indicator. The light-colored counties are counties with rates or percents that are between the state average and one standard deviation below the state average or those counties which are not doing well on the particular indicator. The white counties represent counties with rates or percents that are at or above the state average. These counties have the highest rates or percents in the state and are doing well in terms of the particular education profile indicator.

Notes on Numbers and Data Sources in the Appendix:

How an indicator or background factor is constructed is only presented when staff at the Survey Research Center performs calculations to determine rates or percentages.

Indicator or background factor clarification is provided for those variables needing some explanation about the data; this does not apply to every variable.

Data sources are the same for both state and county unless otherwise specified. There are headings specifying different state and national sources when the national data source is different from the state or county source. Again, county sources are the same as state sources, unless otherwise specified.

Numbers

	Low Birthweight Babies 1980	Low Birthweight Babies 1995	Infant Deaths Cumulative Rate 1976-80	Infant Deaths Cumulative Rate 1991-95	Child Deaths Cumulative Rate 1976-80	Child Deaths Cumulative Rate 1991-95	Head Start 1997	Kids Receiving Free/Reduced Price Meals 1997	Child Abuse/Neglect Cases 1995	Births to Teens 1980	Births to Teens 1995	Unemployed Teens 1980	Unemployed Teens 1995	[illegible] 1980	[illegible] 1995	[illegible] 1980	[illegible] 1995
West Virginia	1,985	1,614	2,110	867	891	461	8,031	146,174	13,825	5,921	3,988	1,751	2,334	9,394	4,388	9,354	710
BARBOUR	14	15	21	13	6	1	90	1,886	85	49	38	15	28	99	29	42	6	3
BERKELEY	41	66	49	33	32	16	107	4,988	317	157	132	50	100	230	212	450	20	14
BOONE	29	29	35	7	17	10	114	2,535	208	106	72	27	47	180	79	54	8	7
BRAXTON	14	7	13	9	12	3	104	1,725	150	45	27	14	16	70	19	36	5	4
BROOKE	25	21	27	6	9	0	42	1,265	152	57	37	18	27	79	59	274	8	5
CABELL	84	102	113	62	48	19	251	6,492	924	314	196	101	126	317	240	984	33	17
CALHOUN	15	6	13	3	7	4	42	1,174	112	39	17	10	9	65	14	14	4	1
CLAY	14	10	21	3	3	2	99	1,640	107	58	36	18	18	73	18	11	11	1
DODDRIDGE	9	7	6	3	6	3	30	761	41	22	16	6	8	41	17	5	4	0
FAYETTE	60	47	68	22	28	16	180	4,904	412	210	123	73	83	250	98	44	22	15
GILMER	12	7	8	1	4	3	31	883	69	28	11	6	4	56	10	3	0	3
GRANT	7	8	7	5	6	5	54	1,095	41	31	21	6	11	35	16	16	7	3
GREENBRIER	35	25	30	11	13	6	119	3,090	233	111	65	32	42	240	81	251	16	13
HAMPSHIRE	13	18	8	9	3	8	59	1,907	77	39	31	8	18	59	54	23	14	6
HANCOCK	29	25	35	10	11	7	81	1,185	255	86	44	27	31	107	55	83	11	2
HARDY	7	9	8	5	2	2	59	1,035	65	26	18	9	12	44	16	25	1	4
HARRISON	78	63	74	48	24	16	198	5,688	571	200	146	57	98	249	118	158	32	16
JACKSON	20	21	17	9	10	8	79	2,311	202	73	47	11	24	91	51	111	12	7
JEFFERSON	31	31	31	15	21	12	61	2,420	138	92	66	36	51	167	134	56	12	9
KANAWHA	227	208	217	91	87	52	402	11,897	1,840	614	440	231	314	797	576	1,710	94	62
LEWIS	22	15	16	10	8	3	34	1,652	128	50	34	10	22	73	47	58	5	3
LINCOLN	22	22	16	12	11	7	116	2,864	249	114	59	19	30	151	48	260	14	16
LOGAN	66	40	79	12	32	16	172	3,834	344	215	124	63	75	306	143	151	23	11
McDOWELL	87	39	94	28	30	17	395	4,865	406	276	109	95	58	350	82	97	27	18
MARION	65	44	70	22	26	12	152	3,883	441	170	87	53	53	256	52	109	21	7
MARSHALL	35	20	33	8	11	5	72	2,494	267	102	58	31	36	142	59	196	19	3
MASON	28	20	33	9	12	3	51	2,027	176	92	55	24	45	73	71	14	25	5
MERCER	103	65	96	27	52	24	212	5,278	429	238	166	68	100	351	124	517	31	18
MINERAL	27	18	22	11	11	7	113	2,402	81	71	45	18	29	76	38	96	12	8
MINGO	53	33	63	18	28	13	354	3,796	471	190	102	48	51	78	105	123	19	15
MONONGALIA	46	63	52	43	22	17	136	3,982	580	124	93	37	63	239	129	238	13	5
MONROE	12	8	13	6	3	2	51	1,031	40	30	20	6	12	45	34	22	5	7
MORGAN	8	6	5	4	9	0	51	991	41	29	30	7	21	37	49	18	5	2
NICHOLAS	22	27	39	8	13	3	120	2,790	217	98	58	26	31	117	49	132	9	8
OHIO	54	37	79	29	22	12	112	2,306	295	106	86	46	77	190	65	142	21	7
PENDLETON	9	5	16	5	2	5	34	701	36	21	9	3	7	17	9	12	8	1
PLEASANTS	6	8	11	4	8	1	23	634	38	25	14	9	9	34	16	3	5	1
POCAHONTAS	11	8	16	5	7	4	19	972	53	37	17	12	9	33	17	37	6	3
PRESTON	41	34	33	27	19	9	110	3,069	168	98	53	20	36	134	58	34	19	11
PUTNAM	36	34	28	10	13	7	97	2,391	291	84	59	18	30	138	87	78	14	14
RALEIGH	99	85	102	46	42	21	309	6,759	500	281	167	88	101	431	191	868	25	30
RANDOLPH	21	21	22	14	11	11	73	2,896	222	92	47	26	28	145	35	127	7	5
RITCHIE	13	8	10	3	4	1	31	1,112	68	38	21	9	13	43	35	3	10	7
ROANE	23	11	23	8	8	4	48	1,994	159	55	35	13	20	69	27	34	4	6
SUMMERS	20	12	28	8	10	5	60	1,126	59	56	27	21	14	83	34	18	8	7
TAYLOR	19	13	20	10	5	2	70	1,556	97	50	23	12	12	75	21	56	9	2
TUCKER	9	8	11	4	7	1	10	717	44	22	12	4	5	24	9	11	1	4
TYLER	9	5	13	0	5	0	48	817	43	35	15	9	9	32	19	10	2	1
UPSHUR	27	17	31	14	8	9	135	2,269	139	70	44	15	26	90	57	177	9	4
WAYNE	41	43	23	21	24	11	104	3,783	402	153	91	30	40	276	85	133	15	13
WEBSTER	13	7	14	10	7	4	58	1,387	150	45	27	14	16	115	31	12	6	1
WETZEL	16	16	26	16	9	4	58	1,665	119	61	44	15	27	94	38	89	9	5
WIRT	5	3	2	6	1	2	19	658	25	14	6	4	3	21	8	4	1	1
WOOD	108	76	127	39	37	14	199	5,552	803	282	167	93	117	388	139	549	17	15
WYOMING	45	20	43	5	25	12	183	3,040	249	138	79	29	45	117	105	46	18	9

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Numbers, continued

County	Births to Moms with <12 Years Education		AFDC and AFDC-U Cases		Births With Early Prenatal Care		Total Minority Population		Number of Minority Children		Kids in Single Parent Families		Kids in Poverty	
	1980	1995	1980	1995	1980	1995	1980	1995	1980	1995	1980	1995	1980	1995
LINCOLN	**9,248**	**4,873**	**25,689**	**43,182**	**18,913**	**16,634**	**74,893**	**76,666**	**23,313**	**21,276**	**66,949**	**77,130**	**103,964**	**115,073**
HARRISON	**89**	**44**	**304**	**418**	**160**	**142**	**223**	**432**	**75**	**119**	**533**	**690**	**1,198**	**1,438**
BERKELEY	**245**	**230**	**495**	**1,048**	**477**	**716**	**2,011**	**3,372**	**687**	**993**	**1,790**	**2,738**	**2,599**	**2,454**
BOONE	**213**	**101**	**450**	**977**	**302**	**214**	**383**	**323**	**122**	**103**	**1,071**	**1,143**	**1,811**	**2,393**
BRAXTON	**66**	**29**	**197**	**368**	**124**	**115**	**99**	**125**	**29**	**45**	**507**	**523**	**1,108**	**991**
BROOKE	**80**	**38**	**349**	**454**	**292**	**218**	**325**	**378**	**74**	**92**	**970**	**866**	**1,097**	**1,039**
CABELL	**432**	**270**	**1,429**	**2,387**	**1,021**	**1,044**	**5,208**	**5,173**	**1,540**	**1,396**	**4,178**	**4,441**	**4,554**	**5,234**
CALHOUN	**62**	**25**	**138**	**239**	**108**	**56**	**63**	**72**	**0**	**18**	**318**	**411**	**821**	**776**
CLAY	**94**	**44**	**229**	**419**	**101**	**91**	**19**	**30**	**0**	**7**	**393**	**526**	**1,468**	**1,466**
DODDRIDGE	**32**	**22**	**93**	**187**	**73**	**64**	**27**	**51**	**0**	**18**	**236**	**249**	**624**	**482**
FAYETTE	**340**	**167**	**1,126**	**1,563**	**485**	**437**	**4,587**	**3,522**	**1,425**	**924**	**2,223**	**2,341**	**3,823**	**4,102**
GILMER	**42**	**16**	**103**	**199**	**96**	**52**	**78**	**98**	**8**	**13**	**238**	**280**	**466**	**731**
GRANT	**41**	**32**	**111**	**107**	**102**	**120**	**151**	**185**	**42**	**50**	**254**	**396**	**792**	**432**
GREENBRIER	**175**	**93**	**289**	**549**	**258**	**309**	**1,673**	**1,576**	**507**	**396**	**1,235**	**1,453**	**1,721**	**1,921**
HAMPSHIRE	**60**	**46**	**170**	**315**	**146**	**173**	**153**	**264**	**49**	**84**	**456**	**614**	**869**	**874**
HANCOCK	**116**	**46**	**414**	**631**	**352**	**302**	**1,235**	**1,259**	**367**	**318**	**1,331**	**1,387**	**1,035**	**1,444**
HARDY	**41**	**25**	**121**	**120**	**94**	**119**	**214**	**303**	**56**	**72**	**289**	**376**	**624**	**400**
HARRISON	**297**	**180**	**1,014**	**1,701**	**922**	**743**	**1,326**	**2,206**	**420**	**561**	**2,622**	**3,000**	**3,808**	**4,125**
JACKSON	**104**	**56**	**167**	**539**	**272**	**251**	**83**	**177**	**33**	**67**	**730**	**1,021**	**1,066**	**1,661**
JEFFERSON	**178**	**103**	**332**	**580**	**346**	**411**	**2,913**	**3,583**	**1,081**	**1,040**	**1,215**	**1,411**	**1,561**	**1,246**
KANAWHA	**930**	**543**	**2,459**	**4,590**	**2,389**	**1,768**	**15,461**	**16,512**	**4,803**	**4,758**	**8,362**	**10,142**	**8,268**	**10,525**
LEWIS	**85**	**41**	**235**	**445**	**201**	**159**	**141**	**176**	**33**	**44**	**657**	**754**	**1,025**	**1,290**
LINCOLN	**180**	**85**	**530**	**935**	**213**	**227**	**43**	**82**	**0**	**24**	**810**	**882**	**2,294**	**2,652**
LOGAN	**372**	**167**	**810**	**1,603**	**420**	**365**	**2,389**	**1,892**	**784**	**539**	**1,949**	**2,089**	**3,641**	**4,388**
MCDOWELL	**552**	**185**	**1,663**	**1,827**	**417**	**247**	**7,498**	**4,733**	**2,439**	**1,406**	**2,377**	**1,942**	**5,360**	**5,095**
MARION	**214**	**101**	**866**	**1,396**	**685**	**484**	**2,603**	**2,542**	**839**	**663**	**2,175**	**2,204**	**2,894**	**3,400**
MARSHALL	**143**	**70**	**483**	**763**	**480**	**338**	**410**	**568**	**103**	**132**	**1,329**	**1,486**	**1,409**	**1,912**
MASON	**155**	**74**	**257**	**606**	**260**	**225**	**246**	**295**	**92**	**87**	**833**	**1,066**	**1,254**	**1,772**
MERCER	**375**	**193**	**1,230**	**1,656**	**687**	**572**	**5,459**	**4,850**	**1,685**	**1,400**	**2,607**	**2,808**	**4,146**	**4,518**
MINERAL	**79**	**48**	**344**	**452**	**288**	**247**	**900**	**920**	**335**	**261**	**871**	**983**	**1,340**	**1,268**
MINGO	**360**	**167**	**1,060**	**1,630**	**299**	**331**	**1,174**	**1,088**	**385**	**337**	**1,643**	**1,907**	**3,989**	**3,839**
MONONGALIA	**193**	**107**	**392**	**999**	**734**	**690**	**2,754**	**4,421**	**622**	**838**	**1,860**	**2,370**	**1,843**	**2,838**
MONROE	**59**	**35**	**81**	**150**	**89**	**107**	**262**	**240**	**67**	**57**	**332**	**412**	**949**	**777**
MORGAN	**36**	**36**	**69**	**190**	**86**	**104**	**128**	**181**	**37**	**38**	**256**	**352**	**633**	**283**
NICHOLAS	**167**	**67**	**378**	**844**	**315**	**247**	**75**	**156**	**0**	**64**	**950**	**1,173**	**1,912**	**2,386**
OHIO	**151**	**94**	**742**	**942**	**606**	**427**	**2,513**	**2,246**	**861**	**704**	**2,316**	**2,366**	**2,117**	**2,278**
PENDLETON	**28**	**17**	**100**	**67**	**71**	**77**	**197**	**213**	**69**	**63**	**203**	**221**	**566**	**319**
PLEASANTS	**35**	**12**	**60**	**121**	**71**	**61**	**29**	**36**	**8**	**9**	**278**	**324**	**393**	**487**
POCAHONTAS	**48**	**20**	**108**	**102**	**76**	**79**	**105**	**116**	**9**	**25**	**258**	**316**	**365**	**552**
PRESTON	**154**	**67**	**419**	**642**	**343**	**288**	**138**	**206**	**46**	**71**	**869**	**1,027**	**2,123**	**1,784**
PUTNAM	**115**	**73**	**284**	**581**	**430**	**468**	**169**	**528**	**68**	**180**	**980**	**1,494**	**1,314**	**1,618**
RALEIGH	**437**	**252**	**1,070**	**2,163**	**610**	**666**	**7,413**	**6,916**	**2,424**	**2,085**	**2,769**	**3,572**	**4,153**	**5,742**
RANDOLPH	**143**	**76**	**316**	**492**	**284**	**258**	**349**	**480**	**60**	**106**	**872**	**1,116**	**1,678**	**1,974**
RITCHIE	**51**	**29**	**95**	**213**	**109**	**82**	**20**	**27**	**0**	**9**	**382**	**421**	**718**	**868**
ROANE	**97**	**48**	**176**	**405**	**161**	**110**	**146**	**94**	**0**	**23**	**474**	**672**	**922**	**1,520**
SUMMERS	**95**	**38**	**335**	**359**	**127**	**101**	**1,241**	**1,005**	**182**	**128**	**612**	**579**	**1,236**	**1,048**
TAYLOR	**76**	**30**	**238**	**363**	**175**	**127**	**173**	**205**	**44**	**54**	**586**	**629**	**943**	**1,118**
TUCKER	**29**	**15**	**64**	**91**	**79**	**68**	**27**	**37**	**0**	**15**	**250**	**211**	**512**	**410**
TYLER	**45**	**21**	**107**	**195**	**113**	**87**	**23**	**57**	**0**	**14**	**307**	**351**	**608**	**515**
UPSHUR	**114**	**67**	**194**	**609**	**253**	**201**	**182**	**327**	**36**	**77**	**648**	**947**	**1,305**	**1,723**
WAYNE	**220**	**132**	**562**	**973**	**452**	**443**	**119**	**256**	**29**	**72**	**1,477**	**1,656**	**3,358**	**3,035**
WEBSTER	**87**	**40**	**339**	**502**	**149**	**95**	**17**	**54**	**2**	**20**	**526**	**576**	**1,439**	**1,356**
WETZEL	**94**	**47**	**267**	**463**	**235**	**165**	**74**	**107**	**0**	**26**	**769**	**789**	**923**	**1,291**
WIRT	**19**	**8**	**60**	**132**	**44**	**45**	**17**	**12**	**0**	**3**	**119**	**198**	**295**	**339**
WOOD	**337**	**202**	**1,005**	**1,695**	**988**	**876**	**1,138**	**1,567**	**387**	**523**	**3,392**	**3,829**	**3,963**	**3,940**
WYOMING	**267**	**99**	**758**	**1,184**	**245**	**221**	**489**	**392**	**158**	**105**	**1,262**	**1,400**	**2,991**	**3,004**

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DAY ONE

DAY ONE teaches parents how their baby's brain develops, how they can facilitate this development by creating a stimulating environment, and how this creates the structures in the brain that make learning possible. Parents see a video about infant brain development and how this development is enhanced by the child's environment and appropriate stimulation of the senses. Parents are visited by a trained facilitator who answers questions, demonstrates techniques to create a stimulating environment, and shows the parents how important they are as their child's first teacher.

DAY ONE is delivered in 19 hospitals and 11 home visiting programs throughout the state. Two hospital sites are profiled below.

Camden Clark Memorial Hospital

Since the program began in 1997, nursing staff have delivered the DAY ONE program to 83% of the women who give birth at Camden Clark Memorial Hospital.

"Mothers aren't the only ones benefiting from the DAY ONE program," said Patti Williams, Nurse Manager and DAY ONE Coordinator at Camden Clark Memorial Hospital in Parkersburg. "We get a lot of positive feedback from fathers and grandparents too."

"We have also seen a decrease in the number of mothers who call us back with questions after they take their babies home from the hospital. The DAY ONE packet we send home with them reinforces the program's message and is a great resource to nervous first-time parents," said Williams.

Welch Emergency Hospital

Volunteers deliver the DAY ONE program to new mothers at Welch Emergency Hospital in McDowell County.

"There is a great need for programs like DAY ONE," said Eugenia Burroughs, DAY ONE Coordinator and Director of Nursing Ambulatory Health Care and Education. "A lot of the mothers are surprised by the information we share with them. They soak up the information like a sponge."

Although Burroughs admits there were some nay-sayers of the program when it began in 1994, it has been very well received by the nursing staff and the community at large.

"Our only gap in the program is on the weekends when we don't have volunteers on-site," said Burroughs. "Otherwise we see 100% of new mothers at the hospital."

DAY ONE Hospital Sites:

Bluefield Regional
Cabell-Huntington
Camden Clark Memorial
Davis Memorial
Grant Memorial
Jackson General
Jefferson Memorial
Logan General
Ohio Valley General
Preston Memorial
Raleigh General
Reynolds Memorial
Ruby Memorial
St. Mary's
Weirton Medical Center
Welch Emergency
Wetzel County Hospital Association
Wheeling Hospital
Women & Children's Hospital

DAY ONE Home Visiting Sites

- Camden-on-Gauley Medical Center - MIHOW Natural Care Helper Program
- Catholic Community Services, Child Care Resource Center
- Catholic Community Services, Family Support Program
- Community Council of Kanawha Valley, Parents As Teachers Program
- Educating Teenage Parents (E-TAP)
- Northern Panhandle Head Start
- Right From The Start
- Ritchie County Community Resources Inc., Family Support Program
- Summers County DAY ONE Home Visiting Program
- TEAM for WV Children - Healthy Families America
- Tug River Health Association, Maternal & Infant Health Program

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